

Oct 27 '20

MASSEY LIBRARY
O. A. G.

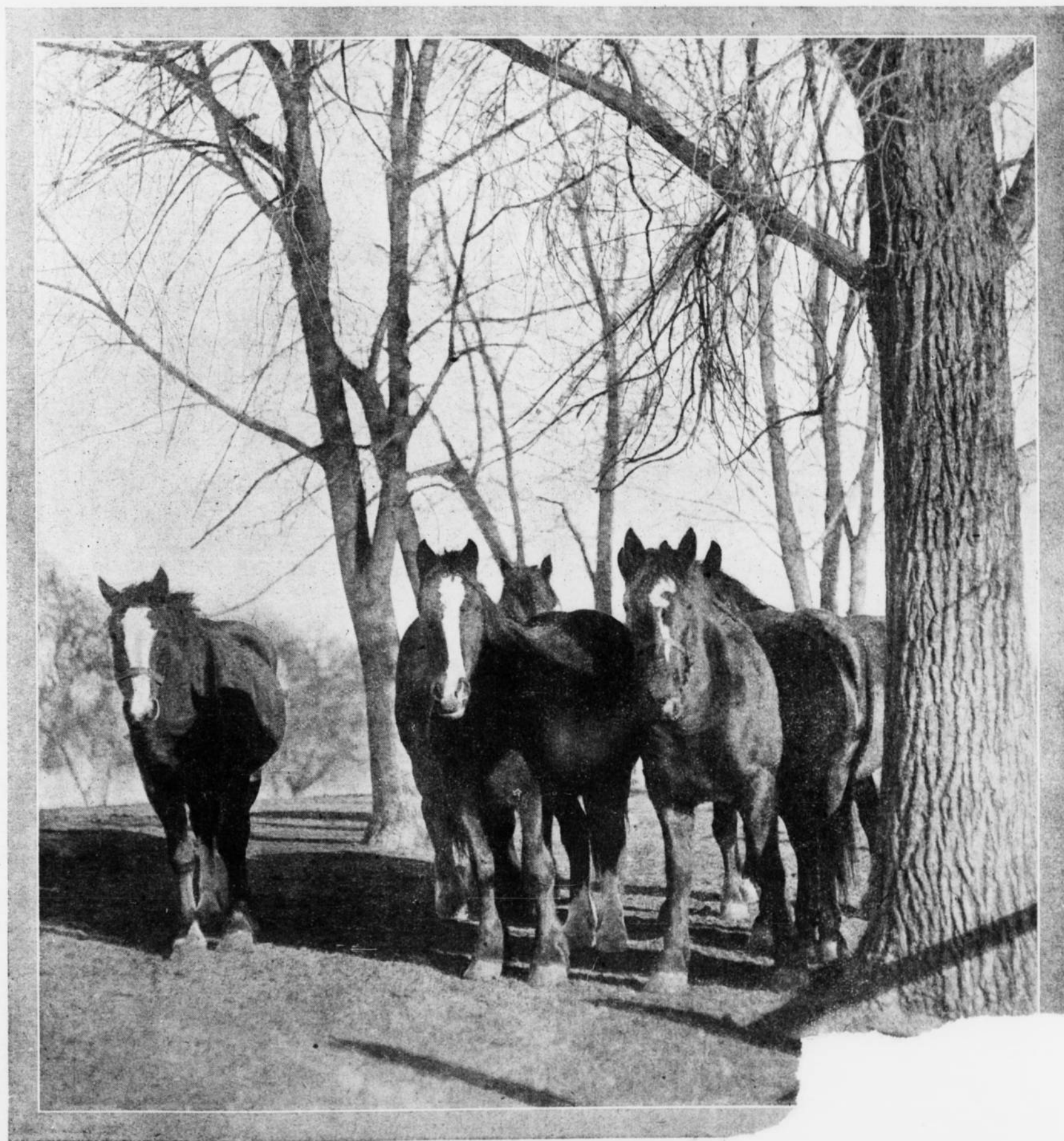
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

October 27, 1920

\$200 per Year



COLLAR OR CARESS?

Circulation over 76,000 We

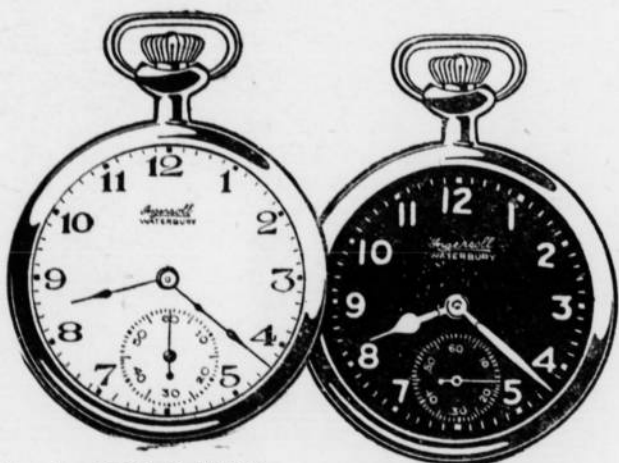


Maple Leaf
(plain dial) \$3.25

The lowest-priced Ingersoll. Sturdy, accurate, reliable, good-looking—the watch for men and boys who want to buy time-keeping service at lowest cost.

Maple Leaf Radiolite, \$4.00

The lowest-priced Radiolite. All the value of the Maple Leaf plus the ability to tell you the time in the dark—at 75 cents extra. The 24-hour-a-day watch.

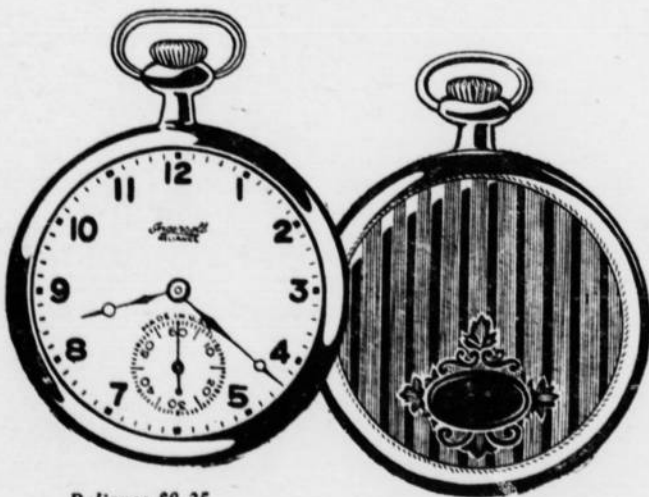


Waterbury (plain dial) \$7.00

The 12-size, jeweled Ingersoll. 12-size is the small, stylish size so much in vogue. Jeweled at the points of greatest friction. Antique bow and crown.

Waterbury Radiolite, \$7.75

The Waterbury with Radiolite dial—at 75c extra. Choice of black face, as shown here, or of "silver" face.



Reliance \$9.25
(Nickel case)

The 7-jewel Ingersoll. Bridge model. The thinnest 16-size, jewel watch made in America.

Reliance \$14.50
(Gold-filled case)

Back view of the Reliance in a gold-filled case. Just one of the several designs. Plain gold if desired. Front view practically same as at left.

Low-priced, yes; but of smart appearance

INGERSOLLS, famous for the low prices at which they are sold, are not only the strongest and hardest watches made—but they're as seemly and smart in appearance as you could wish.

Why even the Maple Leaf—\$3.25—the lowest-priced Ingersoll, is really handsome. No thicker than watches that cost a whole lot more, with good lines and a dial that is simple and artistic.

Then when you move up to the Waterbury at \$7.00 you find a small—twelve-size—jeweled watch of distinction and charm, still thinner than the Maple Leaf and with refinement of finish and design that pleases the most critical eye.

As for Reliance—"the Ingersoll with a college education"—he's an aristocrat. Slim, seven-jeweled, with bridge movement, Reliance is the kind you pull out of your pocket not only to tell time by, but to exhibit to your friends. Yet this slender, patrician timepiece costs but \$9.25 in nickel case, \$14.50 in gold filled.

There are many other Ingersolls—the Eclipse, a thin watch at \$4.75; and its twin, the Eclipse Radiolite that tells time in the dark, price, \$5.50; the Midget Radiolite, \$6.25, for women, a "cutie" watch that appeals especially to the feminine taste; the Wrist Radiolite at \$6.75; and the Radiolite Two-in-One, \$4.25, a Maple Leaf in a case that makes it into a desk or bureau clock which, like all Radiolites, "tells time in the dark."

All these Ingersolls possess the faithful, sturdy time-keeping qualities that have made Ingersoll a synonym for accurate performance under all sorts of conditions, and all these Ingersolls also have the good looks, the pleasing appearance and the refinement which upset the logic that "you can't have everything."

You get everything in an Ingersoll—and you get it for less than seems possible. It is possible because of the huge number of Ingersoll sales—5,000,000 watches a year. Get your Ingersoll today.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.

294 St. Catherine St. E, Montreal

Ingersoll

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and through out the British Empire is \$2.00 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$2.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$3.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.
Associate Editors: J. T. Hull, R. D. Colquette, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XIII.

October 27, 1920.

No. 43

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c. per agate line
Livestock Display 45c. per agate line
Classified 8c. per word per issue

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Tariff Commission in Manitoba.....	3	Business and Finance	14	Co-operative Commission Companies	22	Farm Women's Clubs	32
Editorial	5 and 6	Manitoba Section	17	Electro-treated Seed Grain	26	Doo Dads	34
Farmers and the Tariff.....	7	Alberta Section	18	In and Around the Shops.....	29	Markets	38
The Trail's End	8	Saskatchewan Section	19	The Countrywoman	31		

Tariff Commission in Manitoba

Farmers assail Protection at Brandon Hearing—Women present Able Argument—Winnipeg Sitting closes Western Tour

THE Brandon session of the Tariff Commission, held on Wednesday, October 13, was a field day for the Manitoba farmers. In no uncertain voice they told Sir Henry Drayton and his colleagues, Senator Robertson and Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, that the protective tariff is a millstone around the neck of the agricultural industry, a burden upon the people as a whole, and a system of taxation that is unjust, inequitable and immoral. Some of the strongest presentations that have been made since the commission started on its travels were contained in the addresses given by Mrs. J. S. Wood, Mrs. James Elliott and Miss Mabel Finch, the representatives of the U.F.W.M. and of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The ladies were ably supported by the men, papers being presented by Roderick McKenzie, W. R. Wood, C. S. Watkins, J. L. Brown, C. H. Burnell and J. M. Allen.

J. L. Brown, president of the U.F.M., opened the proceedings with a few general remarks, saying that the United Farmers of Manitoba asked that certain predatory interests be taken off their backs, and that the farmers be allowed greater freedom in the development of the chief industry of Canada. Mr. Brown then called upon the different speakers to present the farmers' case.

The Woman's Standpoint

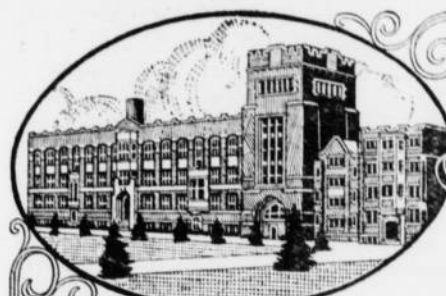
Miss Mabel Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M., dealt with the tariff from the viewpoint of the homemaker and homemaker. She spoke of the duties on building materials, such as lumber, glass, cement and hardware, on furniture, on household equipment, on food and on clothing, laying special stress on the tariff taxes which have to be paid on the many articles necessary to the upbringing of children. At every turn, Miss Finch pointed out, the homemaker and mother was taxed, and she maintained that it was both an unjust and mistaken policy to place these burdens upon the people for the benefit of profiteering manufacturers. Miss Finch also gave the commission a mass of information with regard to the privations and hardships which are undergone by farm women and their families in West-

ern Canada. Having read letters from farmers' wives, including the wife of a returned soldier, fully bearing out her description of the distress which prevails, she said in conclusion:

"In the face of such appalling conditions, in view of the hardships that we are asking our women to undergo to make homes on the farm, considering that the back-to-land movement is an essential factor in the upbuilding and stabilizing of our nation, it behooves us to free from the tariff tax all labor-saving devices, all implements of production and all articles that enter into the composition of the home, to lift the tariff burden from the necessities of food and clothing that at present penalizes large families and places the poor man and woman under an undue handicap."

Protection and Industry

R. McKenzie dealt in an exhaustive manner with the effect of protection upon industry. He pointed out that the only people who had appeared before the commission in support of protection were those who directly benefited by the tariff, and who as protected manufacturers enjoyed the privilege of levying toll upon the consuming public. According to the latest Canadian Year Book, only 18 per cent. of those engaged in gainful occupations in Canada were employed in manufacturing. The earnings of the balance of the people of Canada were decreased in purchasing power in the supposed interest of those engaged in manufacturing. While it might be true that there were some manufacturers who could not continue in business without protection, nevertheless, it was also true that the main industries of Canada would not only thrive but develop more rapidly without protection. Capital coming into Canada for investment in manufacturing was empowered by the tariff to levy a toll on capital invested in agriculture, and this was a fundamental reason why investments in farming operations were not attractive. Analyzing the census and immigration figures, Mr. McKenzie showed that large numbers of people have left Canada in recent years, and also that small manufacturers were being driven out of business or absorbed



Regina College

C. E. WALKER, C.A., Principal

E. W. STAPLEFORD B.A., D.D., President

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Courses qualifying for BOOKKEEPERS and STENOGRAPHERS. We train to a high standard of efficiency. Our Graduates are in demand. Positions are assured to all who qualify. Students may enrol at any time. Fall Term begins September 28.

Special Winter Course for Farmers' Sons

Business, Agriculture and Farm Bookkeeping

November 16 to March 27

Write for terms, etc.

Regina

REGINA COLLEGE

Saskatchewan

Why Mason & Risch is the Piano for You

For 50 years our sole aim has been to build pianos of first quality.

In every piano we build, every part—large or small—is the finished work of a highly-skilled man. With this large family of perfect parts put together, the Mason & Risch becomes a musical masterpiece.



Our workmen are justly proud of the faultless instruments they send—you will experience a similar pride when the Mason & Risch comes into your home.

This high-class, beautifully-toned piano is sold direct to you from the Mason & Risch factories, through our own chain of stores—the largest on the North American continent. This means a saving of money to you, and the certainty of getting a right-up-to-date piano.

Decide on a Mason & Risch. Ask for Easy Terms of Payment

SPECIAL BARGAINS in used Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs. Write for illustrated catalogue of Pianos and Player-Pianos

Mason & Risch Limited

300 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Also at Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Nelson.

VICTOR RECORDS—Sent to any part of Western Canada. Delivery Guaranteed. Write for our big catalogue giving over 9,000 of the latest records for you to choose from.

WARNING

Canvassers in the Big Membership Drive are furnished with written authorization to collect subscriptions, and with official receipt books.

Central Office of the U.F.A. advises The Guide that it has received information that unauthorized persons are soliciting subscriptions to the drive, which does not commence officially until November 1. Farmers are warned that no person is authorized to collect subscriptions in connection with the membership drive who is not furnished with written authority from the District Captain, and who is not able to give an official receipt for the subscription. The District Captain is usually one of the best known men in the district, and if any farmer is approached for membership subscription and he has doubts as to the bona fide of the canvasser, he should immediately communicate with the captain of his district. No money should be paid to anyone who cannot produce the canvasser's credential issued by the District Captain, and who cannot give a receipt on the official form.

Coal Oil Light TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY



Make your home bright and cheerful, **saving one-half on oil.** Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. **Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil).** No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. **WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED.** Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a **white light.** If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this **NEW MODEL ALADDIN.**

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for **10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER** and learn how to get one **FREE.**

MANTLE LAMP CO., 239 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL or WINNIPEG
LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and **GIVEN FREE** when you become a distributor.

Agents Wanted

One More "Impossibility" Smashed!

By a Grain Cleaner that Positively and Finally Cleans the Grain

THE NEW DUAL

Breaks all Records and will reduce the heaviest mixtures once through at the rate of 60 to 100 bushels per hour.

Mr. Grain Grower, you have raised a splendid sample of grain this season, but the weed crop has also had a record innings. **THE NEW DUAL** will do, at least, what we have stated above. It will positively deliver the grain as clean from weeds and trash as if the kernels had been hand-picked and its **CAPACITY** and **SPEED** are not equalled by any other "Cleaner" now in use. The brains in this machine make all the difference between big profits and big dockage.

Let us prove this to your complete satisfaction **BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.**

Get complete details—Also ask us for information about

THE "NEW SUPERIOR" GRAIN GRADER AND SEPARATOR

with the patented open and blank sieves that positively separate every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat and not up on end.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Dept. D.

WHYTE AVENUE AND VINE ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.





"KNOCK-OUT"

The Farmer's All-purpose Gauntlet

A high-class, genuine glove, horsehide faced, with heavy split horsehide back and front, built for the farmer's hand and job. Wax-sewn seams, double welt around thumb, riveted at points of strain. A better \$2.00 glove cannot be bought.

GET A PAIR—ANYWHERE

Knock-Out Gloves are advertised to retail everywhere at \$2.00 a pair. Refuse to pay more.

Northland Knitting Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

Manufacturers of the famous Northland Brand Sweaters, Mitts and Moccasins



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

in mergers, which eliminated competition within the country while the tariff protected them from competition from abroad.

Few Exploit the Many

The textile industries, Mr. McKenzie contended, were particularly favored by the tariff. They got their raw materials free and on their finished product were protected to the extent of from 25 to 35 per cent. On the other hand, there were 3,000 industries in Canada which were engaged in converting the products of the cotton and woolen mills into finished garments. These got no free materials, but were compelled to pay the textile financiers the full amount of the protection they received. This tribute the garment manufacturers had to collect from their customers.

Replying to Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. McKenzie said he was opposed to the principle of protection, and believed a free trade policy would be better for the country. He did not, however, think it would be good policy to bring in free trade suddenly. Questioned as to exactly what he would do at once, he said textiles might be put on the free list with beneficial results to the country. Agricultural implements should be free, and all manufactures which secured their raw materials free.

"Would you protect the Canadian workman?" asked Sir Henry.

"The tariff cannot protect the workman," replied Mr. McKenzie. "The only thing that can protect him is his own trades union."

Protection Raises Prices

Sir Henry Drayton, as at previous sittings of the commission, asked if the farmers could produce evidence in support of their contention that the tariff increased prices, enquiring particularly for a comparison of prices in the United States and Canada at contiguous points. J. L. Brown, who resides at Pilot Mound, near the boundary, was able to furnish conclusive evidence on this point, having visited a number of North Dakota towns a few days previously and secured prices. The Ford car, manufactured at Detroit, Mich., he said, was sold at Langdon, N.D., for \$625, while the car manufactured at Ford, Ont., cost \$952 at Pilot Mound, Man., the factory price at Detroit being \$510 and at Ford, Ont., \$775. The difference in the factory price of \$265 was partly accounted for by different equipment, which was identical in every respect, was \$545 at Detroit and \$650 at Ford, Ont. At Hannah, North Dakota, he found a gang plow manufactured by the Massey-Harris Company at Brantford, Ont., selling with two sets of shares for \$150, while the same plow, with only one set of shares, was \$154 at Pilot Mound, Man. A Massey-Harris binder which was selling for \$282 at Pilot Mound was \$250 on the other side of the line.

W. R. Wood presented a lengthy memorandum on behalf of the United Farmers of Manitoba, dealing with the fundamental necessity of freedom for production, and the injury which has been done to Canada as a whole by artificially stimulating manufacturing at the expense of agriculture, the natural industry of the country. Mr. Wood pointed to the decadence of rural life, both in the East and in the West, as evidence that protection had not resulted in healthy, all-round development, and attacked protection as being fundamentally vicious and economically unsound, and a cause of international friction.

Manufacturers' Heard

The manufacturers were represented by A. R. McDiarmid, a manufacturer of sash, doors, mouldings and other woodwork; P. M. Ames, of Manitoba Engines Limited, and H. L. Singleton, of the Brandon Heating and Plumbing Co. Mr. McDiarmid produced price lists to show that his company was selling its products at lower prices than United States firms, and agreed with Sir Henry Drayton that at present he did not need protection. When American demand and American prices came down, competition would, however, be keen, and he asked that protection be continued.

Mr. Singleton said his cost of production was higher than that of his U.S. competitors, owing to the duties which

Continued on Page 27

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Perfect Liniment

For External Use on

The Human Body

It is astonishing how quickly Caustic Balsam relieves Stiffness and Lameness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Lumbago, Backache, Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Stiff Joints, etc.

Serious results through Blood Poisoning are liable from scratches, cuts or wounds from rusty nails or other metal. This great remedy applied at once will prove a preventive, is a perfect antiseptic, soothes while it heals. *What it has done for others it will do for you.*

Write us for any information desired. \$1.75 per bottle at druggists or sent parcel post on receipt of price.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.

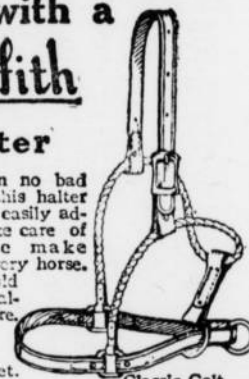
Toronto, Canada

The Colt will stay tied with a

Griffith Halter

He will learn no bad habits with this halter and it can be easily adjusted to the care of growth. We make halters for every horse. They are sold by better dealers everywhere.

Write for Halter Booklet.



G. L. GRIFFITH & SONS Limited
STRATFORD, ONT.

SIMONDS SAWS



Simonds One-Man Cross-Cut Saw with Lion Handle No. 237

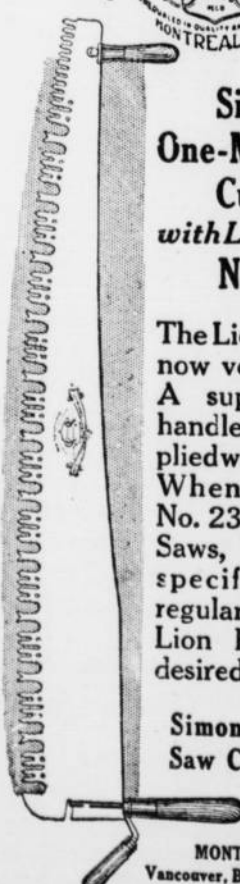
The Lion Handle is now very popular. A supplementary handle is also supplied with each saw. When ordering No. 237 One-Man Saws, be sure to specify whether regular handles or Lion handles are desired.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited,

St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave.

MONTREAL, Que.

Vancouver, B.C., St. John, N.B.



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 27, 1920

The Sugar Case

The hearing by the governor-general-in-council of the sugar case was something of a fiasco. The refiners got on the floor first and after a statement, that contained nothing that the refiners themselves have not made public, they took the ground that as it was contended that the order of the Board of Commerce exceeded the powers of the board, and was, therefore, illegal, they did not press for confirmation, but would simply ask the government to see that they received justice. Premier Meighen thereupon stated that as the refiners took the same view of the order that the government did, there was nothing further to be said, and no reason for continuing the hearing; the order-in-council suspending the order of the board, was, therefore, sustained.

The significant feature of this remarkable incident is that the representatives of the refiners had an interview with the premier before the hearing, and it is impossible to believe that Mr. Meighen was not made aware in this private "hearing" of what the refiners were going to say in the public hearing. This private hearing gains added significance from the emphatic denial of the government that it had anything to do with the order of the board, or was aware that the board was issuing it, when as a matter of fact the board and the government had a conference on the subject but a few hours before the order was issued. There is every reason to believe that there was at least a tacit understanding between the government and the board on the order, and the government has displayed considerable ingenuity in getting out of a very embarrassing situation. It may be conjectured that the refiners did not reach their position of agreement with the government on the legal character of the order without assistance of a kind that may be inferred from the confidence of the refiners in the government's sense of justice.

Possibly, there was mutual accommodation in this method of disposing of the matter; both parties evaded an inquisition that might have revealed more than either of them desired. The refiners were spared the ordeal of making public the extent of their profits during the last few years, while the government was spared doing further injury to its conscience by keeping up the pretence of knowing nothing about the order till it was issued.

The refiners still think they have a case for compensation from the government on the ground that they have been "financially prejudiced" through government intervention in their business. That is, of course, a question of fact, and one fact of importance in the matter is that the refiners have been making larger profits during the last year or two than they ever made. In any case, as the refiners are not anxious to have a searchlight turned on their finances, it is apparent their general statement does not fully cover the facts, and until the facts have been made public no case has been made out for public aid. The suspicion will not down, however, that the hearing before the cabinet was engineered so as to provide an opportunity for the government to consider the question of compensation and to "do justice" to the refiners in a way that will "serve the public interest" without letting the public know too much about it. In a word, the hearing was merely a prelude to looking after the big interests in the usual way

The N.B. Election

The result of the voting in the recent New Brunswick provincial election gives the government 24 seats, the opposition (Conservative) 12, Farmers ten, and Labor two. Political prophets thought the government should win 30 seats, while the Conservatives estimated their chances at 18. The Farmers were more modest, and their estimate was about six seats, although bolder spirits ventured on a figure that just missed realization, while the Labor chance seems to have been considered quite negligible.

The result has been claimed as a victory for the government, but it is a rather dubious victory seeing that the government can hardly carry on without support from the third party. The Liberals, however, being the largest party in the House, will, naturally, form the government, and it will be interesting to note what political strategy is adopted to ensure ability to carry on.

It is no small achievement for an organization as young as that of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, to gain a position at the first effort that virtually enables it to hold the balance of power in the legislature. The organized farmers had 26 candidates in the field, and their successes correspond to a considerable extent to the degree of organization in the constituencies. In Carleton and Victoria, where the organization is the strongest, the party captured all the seats; where the organization is weak the weakness was reflected in the voting.

In the main the lesson of the election for the organized farmers is the need for and the value of organization. The farmers have set before themselves both a political and an economic ideal, and neither can be attained with any degree of effectiveness without strong and solid organization. There is room for a very considerable strengthening of the farmers' organizations in the prairie provinces, and the drive which has been arranged to take place simultaneously in the three provinces in the week beginning November 1, has as its objective this strengthening of the several organizations. Those who have been watching the proceedings before the Tariff Commission cannot have failed to realize the organized strength of vested interest, and it is only by organizing to an equal degree that the supporters of reform will overcome the forces of reaction. It was not moral support of the free trade movement in England that brought it success; it was support of the fighting kind, support that supplied the sinews of war and entered whole-souledly into the conflict. That is the kind of support that is needed for the New National Policy Party, and those who really have their heart in the movement will throw all the energy they possess into making the drive next week an unprecedented success.

Asking For More

The iron and steel industry of Canada is the spoiled child of protectionist paternalism. Sir John A. Macdonald took it under his wing in 1883, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier took it over as a sacred trust and did his best to excel Sir John as an indulgent guardian. The industry has received cash assistance amounting to about \$18,000,000, and its tariff protection has been worth many millions more. The bounties were discontinued in 1910, much to the disgust and disappointment of the industry, which had apparently got into a habit of regarding itself as a permanent item on the payroll of privilege,

and it is not for want of trying that it has not got back on the roll.

In British Columbia, and at Fort William and the Soo, appeals were made to the Tariff Commission to consider the granting of a bounty on the mining of iron ore. These appeals were accompanied by much that was technical regarding the local ores, but to the ordinary person it seems extraordinary that after all the blowing about the almost inconceivable extent of our latent mineral wealth, it should be made to appear that this wealth is inaccessible except at an indefinite cost to those who will not be one penny the better off for their compulsory contribution towards the cost of realizing it. It would further appear from the contentions of these gentlemen that when the Dominion government set out to spend public money in the encouragement of the iron and steel industry, it made the inexcusable blunder of starting at the top instead of the bottom. Instead of encouraging the mining of iron ore in Canada, and thereby developing the natural resources of the country, it encouraged the manufacturing part of the industry and the importation of foreign ores. It paid a bounty on production to the smelter and the manufacturer, but neglected the miner; now the miner comes with the request that this expensive blunder be corrected by subsidizing his enterprise and soaking the people a little more that the iron and steel industry may be completely rounded out and Canada made, presumably, "self-sustaining" in the matter of iron and steel goods.

It is no exaggeration to say that the iron and steel industry has cost the people of Canada a great deal more than it is worth from an economic standpoint. Those asking for a bounty on the production of ore admit that there are vast deposits waiting to be worked in this country, and why a bounty should be necessary to encourage the taking of what nature has abundantly supplied is one of those things that "no feller can understand." It would be just as reasonable to ask for a bounty on the production of wheat on the ground that nature has made hard work the condition of getting a crop—sometimes. If, as it is contended, the Canadian ores need more expensive treatment than some other ores, then it would be wisdom and good business to grow wheat and exchange it for the less expensive ores, resorting to our own ores when they become necessary to keep up the supply of iron and steel goods, and the increased cost becomes unavoidable.

Who Are the Law-Breakers?

In every issue of the daily papers there appear news stories of men who are being prosecuted for not paying their income tax. It may be noted that these men are neither farmers nor laborers—they are, generally, fairly well-to-do, and belong to the comfortable "respectable" class.

Down at Toronto the other day a police magistrate expressed himself very strongly with regard to a certain civic by-law, and declined to enforce it because he disapproved of it. In the same city, George Howard Ferguson, who was minister of lands, forests and mines in the Hearst government, before the timber probe commission, justified his violation of certain departmental regulations on the ground that he was "superior to the regulations," and that he had the "right" to do as he liked regardless of what the law said with regard to the conduct of his department.

The Federal government appointed a Board of Commerce and invested it with statutory powers to put down profiteering. The board dissolved because of internal dissension, and Commissioner Murdock directly charged the government with putting obstacles in the way of the board discharging the duties entrusted to it. In other words the government was frustrating the enforcement of its own legislation.

When the railway rate question was to be considered, the Board of Railway Commissioners was asked to sit in the West to hear evidence. Mr. Carvell curtly and with ostentatious discourtesy declined. Recently, he was requested to hold a meeting in Hamilton in connection with the Bell Telephone rate enquiry, and he is reported as saying: "This question is going to be settled in Ottawa, but we will go up to Hamilton and let the people get a little gas off their chests."

If one were to take the time a few more instances of the growing "insolence of office" might be dug up, but these are enough to be going on with. The country during the last few years has had ample experience of the "tricks" of men "dressed in a little brief authority," and the dodging of the law by income tax-payers and excess profits tax-payers, and the contumely of profiteers might arrest the attention of the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen in his campaign for law and order, were it not that Mr. Meighen sees lawlessness only where he sees political opposition, and absence of order only where there is striving for right and justice. Experience has shown that there is more contempt for the law in the ranks of big business than ever existed in the ranks of the lowly workers.

The B.C. Referendum

Premier Oliver, undoubtedly, voiced the feeling of a good many people when he expressed surprise at the result of the liquor referendum in British Columbia. The vote falsified all predictions and reflected a serious reversal of the opinion expressed in the referendum of 1916, when the province went

dry, that is, as dry as provincial legislation could make it, by a majority of about 5,700. In the recent vote a large majority expressed a desire for a kind of safety valve for an appetite that seems to over-rule the sense of good citizenship and impair respect for the law. The vote was not "wet" in the sense that it means a return of the liquor traffic in all its old ugliness: it was a vote in favor of "government control and sale in sealed packages of spirituous and malted liquors." The form of that control and sale is left to the provincial government, and it will be regrettable if the government interprets the vote as sanctioning an open retail business by "government shops." It is no doubt true, as Premier Oliver said, that the will of the people will have to be met, but the will of the people in this case is simply that the government provide facilities for the procuring of liquor by those who want it and not that the government make it easy to procure liquor. It does not mean for instance that the government must necessarily open liquor stores and hand liquor over the counter to purchasers. It would be far better public policy to put every intending liquor purchaser on an equality in the matter of purchasing, and insist that the man who lives next door to a "dispensary," and the man who lives 20 miles away from it, send in their orders and receive their purchases and be registered as purchasers in the same way. The business should be done by mail and the government store should not be open to the public.

The people of British Columbia, evidently do not want prohibition, neither do they want the incentive of private gain in the sale of liquor. The next thing is to see that there is not the incentive of government gain in the sale, and that government handling be clearly recognized for what it really is, an expedient made necessary by circumstances. The government can carry out the wish of the people as expressed in the referendum in one of two ways: it can open stores and practically restore the evils of the liquor traffic, or it can so regulate and conduct the selling as to minimise illegal

selling and disrespect for the law, and pave the way for prohibition by almost unanimous consent. It is to be hoped the government will take the latter course.

Logical, But Absurd

Senator Harding, the Republican presidential candidate, may not know just exactly where either he or the party stands with regard to the League of Nations, but when it comes to old-fashioned, simon-pure, "full-dinner-pail" protectionism, Senator Harding is there to the limit.

Before the war the United States was a debtor nation, that is she had yearly to export goods as payment of interest on investments in the United States in excess of imports from foreign investments of United States investors. That condition was changed by the war; now the United States has more invested in foreign countries than those countries have invested in the States, and, naturally, that excess investment means increased imports. Senator Harding realizes this, and his soul is much disturbed by it; but he courageously faces the situation thus: "A flood of imports from debtor countries . . . would be a bitter experience for the creditor country. It would be incomparably better for our credits to remain uncollected and our balances to be waived than for liquidation to take the form of an undermining flood of imports." That is good protectionist logic, and if Senator Harding could only persuade the people of the United States to pay the debts of these "debtor countries," he would earn the undying gratitude of the oppressed taxpayers of Europe. It may be affirmed, however, "without fear of successful contradiction," that Senator Harding will never succeed in convincing his protectionist friends that logic takes precedence of sound business, or that charity begins elsewhere than at home, in this particular matter especially. The United States may be relied upon to take chances on the "flood of imports" rather than cancel its foreign loans, and charge them up to the taxpayers of the United States.



Asking for More



Calves Leading the Procession, Seeking Escape from the Heel-Fly

Farmers and the Tariff

WHEN the Government Tariff Commission sat in Winnipeg on September 14, on its way to the Pacific Coast, the Canadian Council of Agriculture took the opportunity of filing with the commission a memorandum setting forth the fiscal policy of the organized farmers of Canada, as expressed in their national platform. That memorandum formed, as it were, the brief of the case which has been presented to the commission by the farmers themselves at some five points in the three prairie provinces, during the past two weeks. Now, on the eve of the commission's departure from Western Canada, and in order that the issue of the tariff may be clarified still further so far as the organized farmers are concerned, we beg to submit for your consideration, a brief recapitulation and examination of various claims which have been laid before you.

The view of organized agriculture that the present tariff should be reduced in the manner proposed in the Farmers' Platform has been strongly opposed, first, by the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the memorandum filed with the commission in Winnipeg a month ago, and, secondly, and more recently, by the special representatives of different industries in British Columbia and at one or two points in Alberta.

The C.M.A. Statement

With regard to the elaborate statement presented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association before this commission, and later advertised from one end of Canada to the other through the columns of the press, certain criticisms were expressed before you at the time of its presentation, and we were assured of ample opportunity to show whether or not our exceptions had been correctly taken.

We do not propose to take up the time of the commission by attempting to follow the manufacturers' case paragraph by paragraph through a mass of irrelevant statistical data. It is not necessary to go to that trouble to reveal the fallacious character of its argument. The only reason for reference to the statement of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at this time is that it has been submitted to you and advertised before the country as a good and sufficient cause for maintaining a tariff which we wish to reduce.

The manufacturers in their argument try to do two things: First, to exalt the home market to a place in the commercial life of the Dominion which it does not occupy, and, secondly, to draw proof from almost every other country in the world to show that protective duties build up home markets and make nations prosperous. Their efforts to establish these two conditions, however, are not supported by fair or accurate statements.

The Home Market

Strong exception at the very outset is taken by the organized farmers to the assertion of the manufacturer that the home market absorbs over 80 per cent. of the produce of the Canadian farm.

Council of Agriculture pulverises arguments of Manufacturers, shows selfishness of demands for Protection and makes suggestions for Income Tax Reform, in second statement to Tariff Commission at Winnipeg, October 14

That fallacy was born in 1911, and served its parents well during the summer of that year, but it is rather a bold trick to try to foist such another illegitimate child upon the public some nine years later. The gross value of agricultural production in Canada for 1919, say the manufacturers, has been officially estimated at \$1,975,841,000. Then without giving the slightest inkling of information in support of their figures, they say: "Exports of unmanufactured farm produce in that year were valued at 315 to 361 million dollars," and that, therefore, only 16 to 18 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms was exported, while between 81.5 and 84 per cent. was marketed in Canada. The fallacy of this contention may be seen on the very face of the manufacturers' own statement when they refer to "the gross value" of agricultural production being \$1,975,841,000 in 1919. They make no allowance for deductions from that amount in the form of seed or feed for livestock, food consumed by the farmer and his family, and a fair share of that portion of our exports such as packing-house, dairy, milling, fruit and vegetable products, which originate on the farms of the country. Then, again, they select the fiscal year 1919 as an example of agricultural production, when, for instance, nearly every item of agricultural exports, due to a very lean season, was about half the amount and value of that shown in 1918 or 1920. But even taking 1919, and making due allowance for the items which must be considered if a fair net estimate of the capacity of the home market for agricultural products is to be arrived at, it will be found that instead of consuming 80 per cent. of the total production from Canadian farms, the home market absorbs only about 50 per cent.

In 1919, according to Dominion Government statistics, there were over 21,000,000 head of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in Canada. We shall omit poultry from the estimate. On a very conservative basis, it would cost at least \$25 per head, per year, in the form of feedstuffs produced on the farms of the Dominion to maintain that number of animals. There you have \$525,000,000 as the first item to be deducted from the gross amount quoted by the manufacturers.

Next there are, according to the last census, some 714,000 farm homes in Canada. There is probably a larger number now than in 1911, but we shall take the figures of ten years ago. The value of that portion of farm produce which is consumed as human food on the farm has never been estimated in Canada, but in the United States, where conditions are not dissimilar, economists and government statisticians have long adopted \$500 as a fair estimate on this

point. That would make the second deductible item 357 million dollars.

The third item to be deducted is that which the manufacturers refer to as "Exports of unmanufactured farm produce," and which they estimate at 315 to 361 million dollars. Although nobody but themselves can tell how these amounts were estimated, we shall accept them for the year 1919. Add the lower of the two figures, 315 millions, to the other two deductible items already set forth, and we have a total of over 1,000 million dollars to deduct from the "gross value" of \$1,975,841,000. The difference is the actual value of the amount of Canadian farm produce consumed in our home market, and the figure represents more nearly 50 per cent. of the whole than 80 per cent.

A home market to the Canadian manufacturer is synonymous with a protective tariff. That is why he reveals so much fervour in commending it to the farmer. While agriculture in Canada is responsible for maintaining the great bulk of this country's export trade, and, as we have seen, give 50 rather than 80 per cent. of its production to the manufacturer's home market, manufacturing industries, excluding the years when war munitions swelled our export trade to abnormal figures, are dependent upon this artificially constructed home market for over 90 per cent. of their output. This same home market enables the manufacturer to set the prices of his products for consumption in Canada without fear of competition from outside, while, on the other hand, the prices of agricultural products here are determined by the force of competition in export markets. The essential difference between the manufacturer's conception of a Canadian home market and that advanced by the organized farmers is, that the manufacturer is content with a narrow and restricted selling field which will ensure him a profit on a small turnover, whereas the farmer desires to enlarge this field so that the manufacturer can develop the volume of his business and thus afford a narrower margin of profit on the larger turnover. But the trouble is that the National Policy of the past 40 years has dwarfed the Canadian manufacturers until he now finds difficulty in seeking either a home or an export market which is not protected or subsidized in some way. It is only about two years ago since the Canadian manufacturer emerged from the war, demanding that the government supply him with an export market through the medium of national credits to such countries as Belgium, Roumania, Greece, Serbia and France. Then the home market was not big enough to hold the Canadian manufacturer, who even talked about displacing products of British manufacture right in the

United Kingdom itself. But the credits fortunately did not extend as far as was expected, and our manufacturer is back again at the old stand, glorifying the home market and asking for continued protection.

National Development

By far the greater part of the memorandum submitted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association falls to the ground when considered in the light of the actual facts which it has avoided. In addition to the fallacy already cited in connection with the capacity of the home market in absorbing farm products, reference is made to the extensive growth of the Dominion under the influence of the old National Policy, and in support of such contention, many figures are produced showing the increase in dollars and cents in the volume of business done between 1878 and 1881, and 1919 and 1920, in many departments of industry and finance.

We admit that growth of a kind has been marked in Canada under protection. It has been, however, the growth of urban centres and factory life, not the growth of farming districts and rural life.

Population

It is rather significant that nowhere in the memorandum of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is there any attempt to examine the growth of Canada's population. The fact is that if our protectionist friends care to look closely enough, they will find that Canada has lost almost as many people as she has received during the past forty or fifty years, and so far as rural Canada is concerned, the population in recent years has shown an alarming decline in numbers.

In the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the statement is made that as early as 1850, there were 148,000 natives of Canada included in the population of the United States, and that by 1910, the numbers had increased to 1,205,000. Then during the years 1910-1919, the total immigration from Canada to the United States, including returning American citizens, was 1,288,000, or altogether in the past fifty years almost two and a half million people. This does not include transient passenger traffic to and fro across the border in pursuit of business and pleasure. It is no wonder then, that this United States report adds the following comment: "This record indicates Canada's importance as a source of immigration."

What are the facts with regard to rural Canada?

Rural Depletion

The latest reports of the Dominion census show a persistent tendency towards the growth of the urban centre, even in the agricultural provinces of the West. The increase of population in the urban communities has been more rapid during the past two decades than it has been in the rural districts; and in the old province of Ontario where urban industry has flourished most, the rural

Continued on Page 9

The Trail's End

By Archie P. McKishnie



NE by one the passengers in the Pullman smoker left the compartment for their berths. Conversation had lagged, finally ceasing altogether. All left save two; a pleasant-faced old man garbed as a priest, and a tall, broad-shouldered man, fashionably, if somewhat loudly dressed. The latter had taken no part in the conversation indulged in by his fellow-passengers, but had sat with face turned to the window, eyes staring into the blackness of the shrouded forest through which the train was boring its way northward; but no word spoken by his fellows had been unheard by him. He turned from the window now and stood up, leaning against the nickled water-cooler as the train lurched about a curve. His black orbs were fastened upon the other occupant of the compartment, and as though feeling the compelling urge of that concentrated gaze, the priest, who had fallen into a momentary doze, looked up.

"I beg your pardon," he spoke in low, gentle tones. "You addressed me, sir? I was half asleep, I fear, and did not hear you."

"No," the other answered. "I didn't speak. I was about to, though, when I noticed that you had fallen asleep."

A smile illumined the lined face of the old man. "My son," he said softly, "you will doubtless be wondering why one of my years should prefer this seat to a comfortable berth, so I shall try to explain. You have, perhaps—sometime during your life, experienced homesickness. Yes? Of course. Who has not? What a gnawing, killing pain is that, my son. Yes, indeed. Well, you see before you a little boy, a little homesick boy, who has been long, long away from home, going back to that home again. It is the joy of knowing that momentarily I am drawing nearer to it which makes me wakeful; that and the thought that soon I shall meet once more a dear friend from whom I have been separated for five long years. I speak of one named Darbo, sir. Ah, you have heard of him, I see? Well, who has not? Surely his good deeds have been proclaimed to all the world."

His listener had seated himself; and now he spoke with his eyes on the ashing coal of his cigar.

"I seem to remember having heard something concerning this man of whom you speak. A woods detective, is he not, known throughout his silent patrol as the Welder?"

"Ah," the old priest stirred erect in his seat. "The Welder he is, welder of hearts estranged through misunderstanding. He is also protector of the weak, my son, and friend to all mankind."

"And relentless foe to the evil-doer, if reports be true." There was a sneer on the lips, a contemptuous light in the black eyes turned upon the priest.

"Your pardon," returned the old man with dignity. "He is foe to no man. Relentless in his quest of the evil-doer, yes—but only as the surgeon is relentless in the stamping out of a disease. His part is to protect his people of the forest from the guile and greed of the wolves of the city underworld, who slink into this forest for hiding."

"A hiding place comprising more than four million acres of forest," said the other musingly. "This man Darbo must be clever indeed if he intercepts all the wanted men who seek sanctuary in this wilderness."

"His life has been dedicated to the cause," said the priest earnestly. "God hath given him wonderful vision. No wrongdoer whose trail he takes may escape him."

The other laughed shortly. "I am inclined to disagree with you there, venerable sir," he said. "Surely there are fugitives from justice who are quite

as clever as this wonderful hound of the trails, in spite of these supposedly divine powers which you have mentioned. And with them, I should say, lies the advantage that rests in unbounded space. Surely the reports of this man's exploits have been greatly exaggerated?"

The priest pressed his thin hands together and shook his hoary head. "No," he answered, "no."

"And yet," said the younger man, a strange light in his eyes, "I venture to say that the one man Darbo hopes to some day meet, face to face, will prove too crafty for him."

The priest looked quickly up.

"You know there is such a one?" he asked wonderingly. "But how?"

"Because all fanatics must have a motive for their fanaticism. Why should this man Darbo dedicate his whole life to the trailing down of criminals who seek hiding in his forests? The answer is not difficult to read. Because he himself has been done some injury by one of them."

"That is very true," admitted the priest. "One there was who robbed him of the sweetest thing in life, the peace of mind which is the heritage of all sons of the forest. But it is not thought of vengeance which actuates his motives, indeed no; it is the desire to defend the people whom he loves from suffering such as he has endured that inspires his great work."

The other sat silent. Once more his eyes were turned to the window. "Then, supposing he should meet, some day, this despoiler—this destroyer of his peace—I think you put it, what stand would he take, think you?"

The priest's face saddened. "God alone knows," he sighed. "But let us hope when they meet—as meet some day they are bound to—that the prayers which have been breathed from an old man's heart that he who has endured much be lent the great strength to resist the tempter, prove availing. A great wrong has been done him, my son. His has been no ordinary sorrow. It is because his pain has grown too great to be borne alone that he has sent for me."

The man twisted from the window. "Then you are on your way to him?"

"I am on my way to him. I shall remain with him until the cloud breaks to show the silvery promise of another brighter day. He will be at Temagami station to meet me, and together we will sojourn to a spot that holds the sweet dreams of yesterday, a place of valleys and streams and silvery trails, called by the Indians Manitou's Own. Tomorrow night, all being well, I shall be with Darbo there."

The tall man stood up and threw away his dead cigar. "I think I must go back to my drawing-room," he said. "I am getting off at the next station. Perhaps I shall some day have the opportunity of meeting your friend, Darbo."

The old priest arose and held out his hand. "You may meet him, sir. I shall tell him of your friendly interest. What name shall I say?"

A slow smile twisted the thin lips of the other man. "Fobisher," he answered, "Frank Fobisher."

"And mine is Mooney," said the priest. "Like Darbo, I am forest born and bred. Good-night, sir, and may your quest be successful."

They shook hands, and the tall man passed out and down beyond the curtained berths of the car to the drawing-room in its far end.

He entered the compartment, closing the door softly behind him. A woman, she was scarcely more than a girl, lay fully dressed on the settee. She was sleeping, long dark lashes sweeping wan cheeks.

The man stooped and shook her roughly by the shoulder; then swiftly the lashes lifted and a pair of big, black eyes blazed up at him angrily.

"Our plans are somewhat changed," he informed her shortly. "We will get

off at the station twenty miles this side of Temagami, and make the remaining distance by guide and canoe. Quite by accident I have learned that the work I have come to accomplish can be done more easily than I imagined. In fact, we should—with luck—be able to catch the down train on Thursday morning."

She stood up, gazing straight before her as she replied.

"You may go back Thursday, if you wish; I am not going back until I visit my old home."

"But why, in God's name?" he asked, sharply. "What is there for you there? Your parents are dead. The cabin will have been torn down or burned. Why should you go back to that God-forsaken spot?"

"The water-fall will be there," she answered, as though to herself, "and the valley—and more, oh, much more." She glanced at him scornfully. "Oh, you don't understand why I must go back. How could you? But, I'm going."

She turned and proceeded to place a few scattered toilet articles into a black bag. The man watched her speculatively.

"By God," he murmured beneath his breath, "if he knew exactly how things have turned out, would he hate me. I wonder?"

II.

The vapor-filmed sky from which the stars peered dimly, arched low above the massed tamaracs as though in maternal protection of those treasures the swift-closing darkness of the North had blotted from view; treasures of gold and crimson left by October frosts on leaf and fern. Throughout the solitude the Indian summer silence rested; everywhere lingered a wild, dewy fragrance known to the wilderness alone at this season of the year.

Two men sat beside a dead camp-fire, one of them aged, hoary-haired, with a face that mirrored eternal trust in the Creator and all that was His; the other young, slight of figure, whose swarthy face bespoke indomitable will and patience. It was the older man who broke the silence which had fallen between them.

"My son, to urge upon you to leave this vast cathedral of God, and re-enter the church from which your duty to your forest brothers drew you, would be blasphemy. It is not in my heart to ask it. You love your people; you would protect them from the human jackals who to evade the law drift into this place of peace and plenty. And this you have done well indeed. You have made the name of Darbo a terror to the evil-doer, the fugitive from justice. But, my son—" the wrinkled hand of the priest reached over to clasp the brown one of his companion, "in my old heart, when your message came to me, grew up a hope I could not stifle. And, as I sped in answer to your summons, I could not but hope that in answer to my prayers your work here was all but completed, and that the church would enfold you once more."

A tender smile grew upon the younger man's face.

"Father," he said softly, "it is that my work lies here; here where silence and mystery hold the grave of hope."

"Then God grant you peace, my son."

The priest had risen, and with seamed face lifted to the skies was murmuring a prayer.

Darbo, too, arose, and with uncovered head waited until the end. Then, with his hand on the old man's arm, he led him to the shore of the lake.

"Father," he spoke gently, "seven years ago to you I came bruised and battered of soul, and cried out my pain into your ear. You alone know what I have suffered, what I still suffer. It is that I cannot forget; but when the Indian summer is on the forest as now, and the sweetest scents are alive, memory becomes madness. It was at this season of the year—she went from me."

He raised sticken eyes to the priest's.

"I sent for you, father."

"Ah, yes! And I am here. I am with you, understanding, suffering with you. Ah, my son, how wonderful a thing your love for her was."

"Yet she threw it away, father."

"Do not say that," said the old man, gently. "God alone knows whether or not she valued your love lightly. One who has lived long and has heard many confessions wrung from broken hearts speaks, my son. She was tempted, and who save God knows what is in the heart of a tempted woman?"

Darbo threw out his hands in a helpless gesture. "This forest world, it is one of mysteries," he said sadly. "It is that her going from me is one which sometime the good Dieu in whom I trust may help me to understand. Some day I shall find her—then I shall know."

The old priest laid his hands on the drooping shoulders in tender compassion.

"Look up at the stars, my son," he said softly. "Tonight they shine but dimly through the wood-mists; still they are there and will gleam all the more gloriously when those mists have lifted. And so, I would say, it is with love. Today a wonderful light that lifts man to sublime heights, tomorrow faint-glowing, or entirely hidden behind what the Master has seen fit to interpose. But, my son," the thin hands pressed the shoulders of his listener, "like the star behind the fleecy soul of this solitude—love must still be waiting to smile upon the heart it has awakened, if in that heart be trust such as I know is in yours."

Darbo lifted his face to the old man. In the light of a wan moon which had crept up above the forest, eastward, it gleamed with a hope as eternal as the shaggy fastness to which his soul was grafted.

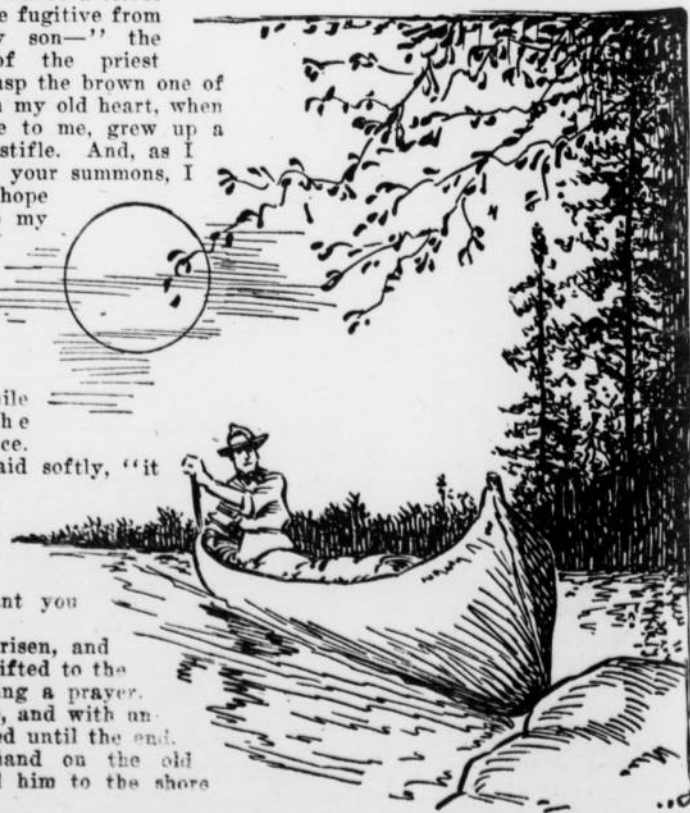
"Some day we'll understand, father."

"Yes, my son."

III.

Long after the aged priest had fallen asleep on his bed of spicy cedar boughs, Darbo sat before the fire, hands clasped about his knees, eyes gazing across the little lake. Memories which he had

Continued on Page 15



Farmers and the Tariff

Continued from Page 7

people have been depleted and reduced in numbers. In the census of 1911, the urban population of Ontario was shown to have increased by 392,511 in ten years, while the rural population decreased by 52,184 during the same period. In old Ontario in 1911, the urban communities represented 1,328,489 people as against 1,194,785 people in the rural districts. Urban industry in Old Ontario, stimulated since 1914 by the war, has increased further this marked inequality. Quebec's rural population from 1901 to 1911 increased only 39,951 as compared with an increase of 314,383 in the cities of that province. At the present rate of decline, the rural population of Quebec during the next decade promises to show a positive decrease. The rural populations of the three maritime provinces were materially decreased, and in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the urban centres experienced comparatively large increases.

The Western Provinces

A later census has been published for the western provinces, and here it is shown that as compared with 75.39 per cent. of the population being rural in 1901, the proportions in 1916 were 64.31 per cent. rural and 35.69 per cent. urban. For a country scarcely 15 per cent. of whose available agricultural lands are yet under cultivation, such a division of the population as is shown by these figures is abnormal and unhealthy. In the census of 1911, the urban population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was shown to have increased 92 per cent. during the previous ten years, as compared with an increase of only 52 per cent. in the rural districts. The recent census of 1916 shows that since 1911, this tendency towards expansion in the cities of the West has continued. In Saskatchewan, the predominant agricultural province of the Dominion, the percentage of rural people in the population has decreased from 84.37 per cent. in 1911, to 72.79 per cent. in 1916. For the whole of Canada, the latest figures show 45.5 per cent. of a rural population, as compared with 78.9 per cent. in 1881.

The manufacturers quote figures showing the growth of herds of livestock on the prairies between the years 1911 and 1916. They will find that such increases as have taken place are largely the result of the Underwood Bill of 1913, which opened the markets of the United States to the Canadian livestock industry, and not of the home market. Any commercial livestock man in these western provinces will testify to the stabilizing influence and general value of the open market in the United States, in relation to the industry on this side of the line.

Promotion Plus Tariff

The preponderating growth of manufacturing centres and urban community life has been the feature of Canada's development in the past generation; and nothing has assisted in bringing about that condition more than the activities of the financial promoter working in conjunction with the manufacturer, both being protected in their ventures by the customs tariff. The period of industrial mergers and easy money in the stock-selling business in this country, coincided closely with the era of high immigration into Canada. The home market was flourishing in those days, but not so much as the result of actual production either from soil or workshop, as from the process of exchange. Money was to be made in the city by wits, and it was slow in coming to the country by hard work. New people entering the Dominion chose the city in too large numbers, and their example was followed by many others who had been born and

reared on Canadian farms. Examples of the monuments which were erected on the foundation of the home market during the merger period of Canada's history, are to be found on all sides. Their records, if space and time would permit, would be an interesting commentary upon the demands for continued protection which are being made at the present time. Consider the textile industry, which was represented here a month ago by Mr. Pringle. It is one of the most splendid and imposing of all the monuments to the Canadian home market. The Dominion Textile Company Limited, which manufactures cotton goods for this country, was organized in 1905, embracing some 26 different mills. After having issued preference stock with which to pay off the different companies involved in the merger, the original incorporators of the new Dominion Textile Company issued five million dollars' worth of common stock, for which only \$500,000, or 10 cents on the dollar, was paid by the subscribers. They then proceeded to do business on the strength of a capitalization, 90 cents in the dollar of which was pure "water." What were the results? In the summer of 1919, it was shown before a special committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa, that in the year 1918, the Dominion Textile Company had been able to make profits amounting to 31 per cent. of its common stock, or 310 per cent. on the original amount of money subscribed for that stock. No doubt the Dominion Textile Company today can boast of showing value dollar for dollar for every dollar of its present capitalization, but the consumers of the products of that textile company may know that a protected home market obliged them to turn 90 per cent. of its watered stock into solid assets. The home market gave the Dominion Textile Company the privilege of tariff protection for its cotton goods to the extent of 25 to 32½ per cent., while at the same time permitting it to import for its own use, free of duty, all raw materials. In 1918-19, over 112 million pounds of raw cotton, valued at 34 million dollars, came into Canada free of duty. And these people talk about the necessity of raising revenues to finance the nation!

Tariff and Revenue

In order that they might strengthen the position of the Canadian home market, the manufacturers have argued that the average tariff protecting it and them is lower now than ever before. The average rate of duty, however, is one thing; and the amount of money it is raising is another thing. In the fiscal year 1918-19, when \$158,000,000 was raised by customs duties, the average tariff on dutiable goods was about 30 per cent. Now when the average rate of duty on dutiable goods is said to be only 22½ per cent., you, Sir, expect to raise 167 million dollars in revenue. Sir Thomas White fell into the same mistake as the manufacturers, when in 1919 after reducing the tariff somewhat, he estimated there would be a loss of 22 millions in customs revenue during the ensuing year, whereas an actual gain of 12 millions was realized. The moral here is to continue reducing the tariff and show the difference between a protective tariff, and one for revenue only. Our home market protectionists are on the horns of a dilemma in this matter, from which they cannot escape. All the way through the manufacturers' memorandum, concern for the protected home market is almost outweighed by a perfervid anxiety in behalf of the national revenue. Thinking of the home market, for instance, they say if the farmers get their way and the tariff is reduced,





\$100

Only 1 Down

KEEP the New Edison Amberola — Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the Diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of all the brand New Diamond Amberol Records on trial. **Only \$1 down.** Now, on this offer, you can have the *finest*, the *best* that money can buy at a price very much less than that at which imitations of the genuine Edison Amberola are offered. Seize this opportunity.

Catalog Free

Get our New Edison catalog. Your name and address on a post card or a letter is enough. Find out about this offer—while this offer lasts.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, 355 Portage Ave., Dept. T17 Winnipeg, Man.



Learn by doing. No previous experience or education necessary. No text books used. All work is practical. A full course covers a practical training on all makes of magnetos, generators, starters, auto wiring, storage battery work, vulcanizing, oxy-acetylene welding, babbitting, soldering, lathe work, auto repairing, practical work in operating 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12-cylinder motors. Training on over 20 makes of leading tractors. This course you can complete in ten weeks. You learn a trade which more than doubles your former earning capacity. A large number from Canada attended this school last term. They come because they get the real practical training in this school. No grafting. It's a home-like school. Send for our large folder, NOW.

Hanson Tractor and Auto School

Dept. C.G.C.

FARGO, N. Dak.

Louvain Pattern



Tomorrow's Silverplate

WHEN plans are made for new homes, for gift giving and for additions to the family's silverplate service, all consider silverplate of finest quality—for nothing but the best in silverware is a good investment these days.

If you would have silverplate that lasts long, that merits admiration, that is always a good investment, then choose the best known kind. But ask for it by full name—"1847 Rogers Bros." Then you can be sure you will get exactly what you want.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SILVERWARE

The Family Plate for Seventy Years

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Made in Canada by Canadians and sold by leading Canadian dealers throughout the Dominion.

Stanfield's "Red Label" Underwear

To men who work outdoors in Canada, the question of winter underwear is one of great importance. The answer lies in

Stanfield's "Red Label" Underwear

which is made of the best grade wool obtainable. It fits perfectly, giving comfort, freedom, and warmth, and is the best underwear for outdoor work. All good dealers sell it.

We also make underwear of lighter weights, for both indoor and outdoor work. Send for free sample book.

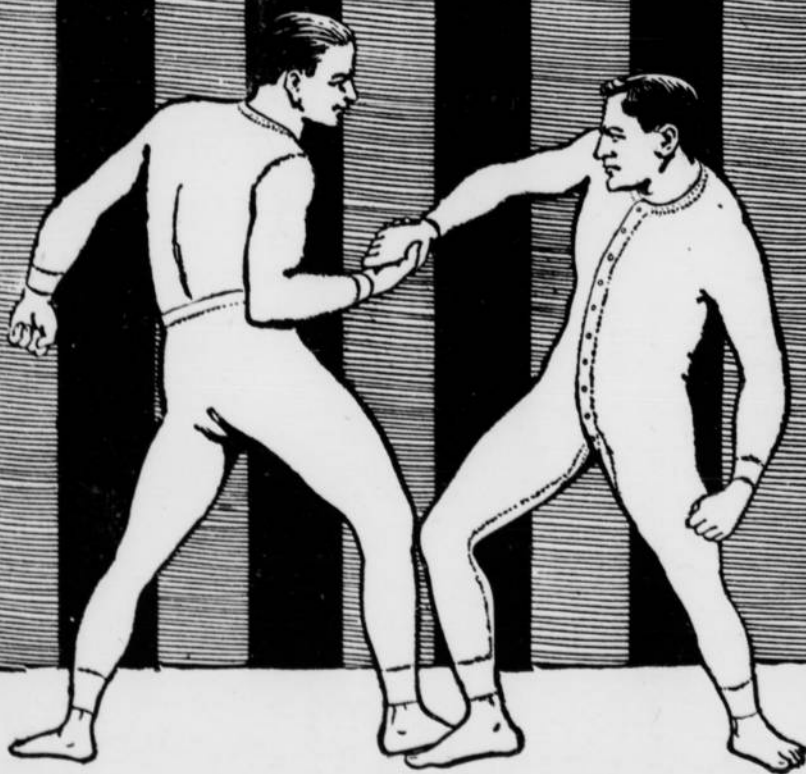
**Stanfield's Limited,
Truro, N.S.**

41



"It wears longer"

STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR RED LABEL



"Stands Strenuous Wear"

the national exchequer will be as bare as Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard. The trend of the tariff and the resultant customs revenue of the past two years in Canada are a sufficient answer to that statement.

The U.S. Tariff

The inconsistencies and misrepresentations in the argument of the manufacturers are just as striking in their references to conditions existing in other countries as they are in their references to Canada. The United States is pictured in one scene as a magnificent model of the home market, and Mr. Pringle even went so far as to quote J. Ellis Barker, alias Herr Otto Elsbacher, to prove that the development of manufacturing under protection in the United States had enriched agriculture in that country. He did not show that while 50 years of protection in the United States was building up large industrial hives of people in urban communities, it was at the same time draining the life blood of rural America until in 1912 only 35 per cent. of the total population of the neighboring republic was rural and 65 per cent. urban. That is how the great American home market benefited agriculture in the years when the United States was a protectionist country.

But while lauding the United States when viewed from the protectionist angle, the Canadian manufacturer condemns that country by absolute silence in omitting any reference whatever to the more recent fiscal experience of the United States. There is no country in the world which today is raising a small proportion of its total revenue by a customs tariff than is the United States, and that condition has been steadily developing since 1912, thanks to the sound economic understanding of Woodrow Wilson. In 1910, the customs taxes in the United States raised 333 millions out of a total revenue of 675 million dollars, or about 50 per cent. In 1919, the amount of revenue raised by customs duties across the line was 179 millions, out of a total revenue of nearly 6 billion dollars, or only some four per cent. The remainder was raised by direct taxes, largely on incomes and business profits. Canada in the last fiscal year raised 169 million dollars by customs taxes, not so much less than the United States, but the proportion of our total revenue raised by the tariff was 50 per cent.—just where the United States was ten years ago.

British Taxes

Misrepresentation in connection with the amount of revenue raised by customs taxes in Great Britain, also attends the allusion of the manufacturers to the fiscal policy of that country. They refer to "protective duties" in Great Britain in the same paragraph in which they report that 149 million pounds sterling was raised through customs taxes last year. They do not point out, however, that that amount represented only about 17 per cent. of the total revenue for the year, much over 650 million pounds sterling having been raised out of the incomes and profits taxes. Neither do they take the pains to show that none of that 149 million pounds was raised by "protective" duties, but rather by a customs tax which did not protect any home industry.

Condition of Europe

A general assertion about the "swing of the world pendulum towards protection" was also given to this commission as a reason for maintaining the present tariff in Canada. Even if such an assertion be true, which it is not, no question is raised as to the right or wrong of the matter so far as Canada is concerned. Just as a side-light upon the worth and truth of the assertion itself, let us consider Europe at the moment. As an opinion which at least may have the merit of favorable comparison with that of Herr Elsbacher, let us quote Mr. Keynes, from his now famous book, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*. Describing Germany as that country lived before the war, Mr. Keynes shows how, between 1870 and 1914, the population increased from 40,000,000 to 68,000,000. Then for the benefit of advocates of protective tariffs who have the fashion of saying that they make a nation self-supporting, Mr. Keynes writes the following

sentences: "This great increase was only rendered possible by a far-reaching transformation of the economic structure of the country. From being agricultural and mainly self-supporting, Germany transformed herself into a vast and complicated industrial machine, dependent for its working on the equipoise of many factors outside Germany as well as within. Only by operating this machine continuously and at full blast, could she find occupation at home for her increasing population, and the means of purchasing their subsistence abroad. The German machine was like a top, which to maintain its equilibrium, must spin ever faster and faster. In the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the same tendency was present in a less degree."

This was Germany in 1914, the very acme of finished protectionism. Since the end of the war, with their false structure smashed to atoms, Germany and all Central Europe have famished, and the first step towards a solution of their troubles, as indicated by Mr. Keynes, is a free trade union which would embrace the continent, and enable those impoverished and war-ridden countries to rehabilitate themselves.

Protectionist Selfishness

To conclude our criticism of the evidence submitted to the commission by the manufacturers, the attitude of several of those who appeared before you in British Columbia, has seemed to us most selfish and arrogant. No less than seven particular requests were made of the commission to have materials admitted free of duty, to enter the manufacture of their goods upon which the tariff should not only be maintained, but increased in certain instances. Can it be said that these manufacturing interests in British Columbia were actuated in their demands by a full consideration of the national interests of Canada, or rather by the desire to get as much as they can out of protection? One man asked for free crude oils of varying character, to enable the mining, the asphalt and the oil refining industries to flourish in British Columbia. Another man, a fruit canner, complained about the duty on tin cans, and a cordage manufacturer intimated that he would like his raw materials imported free of duty. Both were equally strong for the protection of their finished goods. A box and basket manufacturer even asked for increased protection for his product so that he might entirely shut out imports from the United States. He showed that already he possessed a big share of the Western Canadian market as far east as Winnipeg, and was also exporting to Australia, China, South Africa and Mexico, as well as to Britain; but he wanted Ontario and the maritime provinces for his boxes and baskets; therefore, raise the tariff. The lumbering industry of British Columbia also expressed similar views on the tariff, regardless of the fact that in the fiscal year 1919, exports of unmanufactured wood from Canada amounted to over \$70,000,000 as against imports of the same product amounting to \$14,000,000. Manufactured wood was also exported to the value of \$36,000,000, \$31,000,000 of which went to the United States, and on the other hand only some \$5,000,000 worth of manufactured wood was imported into Canada.

The Farmers' Platform in its proposals goes half way with the manufacturer in British Columbia, in that it would give him free raw materials; but we are not in favor of trying to overtop the Rocky Mountains with a tariff on their finished product which would burden the whole of Canada.

Protection is Patronage

Our final plea for a reduction and a fundamental change in the tariff is based on the fact that the present customs tariff is the last survival of the patronage evil in Canada. The Canadian tariff was never constructed primarily as the result of a thorough investigation into the economic possibilities of those industries which today enjoy protection in this country. Any person who had any intimacy with associations at Ottawa before the war knows that tariff concessions were given in return for political service. And today, in spite of the slight reductions of the past two years, the tariff still presents that higgledy-piggledy appearance

RU-BER-OLD ROOFING

For Your Farm Buildings

Ru-ber-old Roofing makes a strong appeal to the farm or ranch owner who buys his supplies according to a standard of quality rather than a standard of price. It gives unsurpassed service on farm buildings both large and small. For the roof of a barn, milk house, corn crib or silo, it has no superior.

The aim of The Standard Paint Company of Canada has always been, and will always be, to produce in Ru-ber-old the best ready roofing that can be made. No cheapening of manufacturing cost at the expense of durability has ever been countenanced.

Because of the fact that the life of ready roofing depends, primarily, upon the felt which forms its base, The Standard Paint Company of Canada makes, in its own factory, the felt which goes into Ru-ber-old Roofing. This important work is entrusted to no outside concern. We know that only materials of the highest grade are used in the making of our felt.

Since you can determine the quality of ready roofing, not by its looks in the roll, but only by its service on the roof, it pays to buy Ru-ber-old. You know for what the name stands.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY of Canada, Limited

52 Victoria Square, Montreal, Que.

Winnipeg Toronto Vancouver Highlands



There is but One Ru-ber-old— Look for the Man on the Label

CAN ASSURANCE DO MORE?

Death from any cause
\$5,000. Death from any
accident \$10,000, and
\$50.00 a month while
totally disabled.

These are features of
our new remarkable

DOUBLE INDEMNITY BOND

A new kind of Life Assurance that costs no more than the old-fashioned kind.

Why should anyone be satisfied with less? Worth enquiring about. Write us for rate at your age.



AN ANCHOR OF SECURITY

is found in Life Insurance. It means safety of principal—certainty of return—the surest of all investments.

There are generalities. Come down to personal application by seeing what Life Insurance can do for you. Obtain rates, and dependable advice. Do so now while the subject is in mind.

You will find the Great-West Policies well worth investigation. The rates are low—the profits high. Full particulars for the asking—and there will be no undue solicitation to insure. State age.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "I"

Head Office: WINNIPEG

Columbia Grafonola



"And Oh, She Dances Such-A-Way"

You'll never need to leave your favorite partner in the middle of a dance. With the Columbia Grafonola you can dance to the last lingering note and step. The Non Set Automatic Stop takes care of that. Just start the Grafonola and it plays and stops itself.

A Columbia Grafonola, Equipped with Columbia Records is an All Year Round Delight

It is ready when company calls to give just that little festive note you want. Ready in the long cold evenings, the Sunday afternoons, to lend the inspiring effects of beautiful music—songs, hymns, instrumental—anything your fancy dictates.

Ask your Columbia dealer to play these:

The Love Nest, and Song of the Orient,
Fox-Trots, Hickman's Orchestra.

A2955, \$1.00

Chili Bean, Song Fox Trot and Bells of
Monterey, Fox-Trot, Paul Biese Trio.

A2952, \$1.00

Dear Old Pal of Mine, Charles Hackett,
Tenor Solo.

79196 \$1.00

The Bells of Aberdovey, Bell Solo, Walter
Whitlock, and The Ash Grove, Bell Solo,
Walter Whitlock.

R4030, \$1.00



Grafonolas
Standard Models
up to \$360.

New Columbia Records out the 10th and 20th of each month.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., Toronto

165

"Premier Leader" STEEL RANGES



These Davidson Ranges have a body of heavy polished steel, protected by asbestos and hand-riveted with cone-headed rivets, cast iron tops, centres and covers ribbed.

A contact reservoir can be supplied to attach to either left or right end. Steel Persian closet at top is an extra convenience.

An exceptionally moderately-priced range of thoroughly reliable quality.

The Davidson Mfg Co Limited

Head Office: Montreal

Branches: Toronto & Winnipeg

Steel Foundry Division:
Lachine Canal, Turcot



DAVIDSON

Men's Suits Made to Measure

LOOK AT THESE LOW
PRICES

\$35 to \$70

Imagine—you can get a suit tailored to your individual measure from \$35-\$70, at a saving of from \$15-\$35 per suit. It is volume that counts with us. Large sales and small profits.

Your clothes right—made right—
or money refunded.

Send for Samples and Self-
Measuring Chart

CAMPBELLS LTD.

520 Builder's Exchange

Opposite Eaton's
Over Winnipeg Piano Co.

Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Guide Readers



These Dealers
keep an
up-to-date
stock of



Columbia Records

MANITOBA

Heises Music Stores Brandon
Albert E. Martin Brookdale
E. M. Sanders Carman
W. R. McCormack Dauphin
R. M. Honsinger Durban
The McAskill Adamson Co. Gladstone
R. T. Butchart Minnedosa
W. Collins Morden
A. F. Higgins Co. Ltd. Morris
W. H. Lowe Roland
Swedish Canadian Sales Ltd., 208 Logan, Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

Smith and McQuarrie Borden
Greiff Milling and Elevator Co. Broadview
Western Jewelry and Fancy Goods Co. Canora
R. F. Mensies Kincaid
Arthur Lowe Langbank
Wm. Engelbrecht & Co. Leader
Edwin Kemp Luseland
D. W. Vaughan Music House N. Battleford
Marshall Brothers Perdue
Lanin and Guravich Quinton
The Maple Leaf Department Store Regina
Child and Gower Piano Co. Ltd. Regina
Walter Cowan Saskatoon
Shellbrook Furniture Co. Shellbrook
Southey Hardware Store Southey
J. H. Sykes Swift Current
Eyebrow Drug Store Eyebrow

ALBERTA

D. A. Fraser Bawlf
H. R. Howlett Brooks
Morrow and Clendenan Ltd. Edgerton
Assiniboia Music Co. Ltd. Lethbridge
R. W. Russell Macleod
Assiniboia Music Co. Ltd. Medicine Hat
A. S. Marshall, Alberta Book Store, Medicine Hat
Peter R. Nett Provost
W. J. White Rimbey

Wholesale Only

Cassidy's Limited

WINNIPEG

which reflects the varying energies and influences of the old professional "lobby." The very attitude of our manufacturing friends in British Columbia is a legacy from those days of the past. The federal government has made a serious attempt, and, in a large measure, a successful attempt, to eliminate the system of political patronage from public administration at Ottawa. It cannot conscientiously permit the old Customs Act of 1907, with its bewildering maze of amendments to remain as the foundation of the Canadian tariff, and at the same time profess that the evil of political patronage has been abolished from public affairs.

Farmers' Experiences

During the past two weeks, this commission has listened to evidence submitted by practical farming people, who represented various phases of agriculture in the three prairie provinces. They told you of their practical experience in grain-growing and in mixed farming in the new and in the older districts of the middle west, showing that the picture of great prosperity and wealth, painted by our opposing interests, is a pure illusion. They showed in nearly every case that the only return for years of labor on their land had been an estimated increase in the value of that land, due in part to the speculative element involved in the acquisition of free homesteads and, cheap undeveloped areas. So far as the current annual return from actual production is concerned, it was shown that the rate was very low indeed. In the case of wheat growing, the history of the majority of districts revealed clearly that this phase of western agriculture at present must be estimated on the basis of an average return over a period of three years. Also, it was shown that the purchasing power of agricultural production in terms of those things so essential to the life of the farmer, had not increased even in face of higher prices born out of the war period. If anything, at the present moment, it took a larger number of bushels of grain and a larger number of pounds of beef, pork and butter to buy implements, clothing and other necessities than before the war. The importance of reducing overhead charges to the very minimum, if the agricultural industry is to prove sufficiently attractive to induce the settlement and development of wide areas, still idle and unpeopled, was made very clear. The demand for tariff reduction was continued and insistent at every point.

On the other hand, evidence submitted on the prairies, included suggestions of improvement in the application and collection of income taxes. We wish to conclude our statement with further emphasis upon this point. We reiterate that with a more vigorous effort in adopting this new system of federal taxation for Canada, the government should find it possible through a direct tax on personal incomes and business profits to raise at least \$200,000,000 yearly instead of \$64,000,000 which was raised by the Dominion from these two sources last year. This is not an unreasonable suggestion when the accomplishment of other countries in the matter of direct taxation is considered. If Canada raised, per head of her population, the same amount of revenue by a direct tax on personal incomes and business profits as is raised by the people of the United States, we should have an annual return of \$416,000,000. Take the State of Wisconsin alone. Wisconsin, as shown by the latest census figures, has a population of 2,334,000, of which the urban proportion is 43 per cent. and the rural proportion is 57 per cent. It is one of the best organized agricultural states in the Union. From the research legislative library at Madison, this testimony was given by letter to the Canadian Council of Agriculture: "There has been no difficulty in collecting income taxes from the rural people of this state, and, in fact, they seem to much prefer it to the indirect method of taxation." This evidence is supported by the fact that the State of Wisconsin, in 1919, raised over \$46,000,000 of federal revenue from incomes and business profits. If all Canada were to do as well as Wisconsin, per head of population, we should be raising three times as much federal revenue by this method as we did last year. If we were to do as well as Great Britain is doing, per capita, we should be raising \$584,000,000 per year from incomes and business profits. Even Australia and New Zealand, according to the latest records, have done nearly three times as well in this regard as Canada did in 1919-20.

Suggestions for Reform

To improve the administration of the personal income tax in this country, we would make the following suggestions:

1. Publish on the first page of the income tax forms a simple set of instructions, explaining in popular language, the more technical legal phraseology of the Income Tax Act. The government might also issue a booklet upon the income tax, containing the act introduced by a brief history of this method of taxation in countries which have been mentioned.

2. Publish an annual blue book giving a comprehensive report of income statistics in Canada, similar to the report issued by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States government.

3. Make every adult who is earning a living in Canada, including the farmer, file a return of income. In this matter, the same method should be followed as was adopted at the time of the application of the Military Service Act. Every adult should be made to enlist for purposes of taxation.

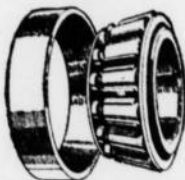
4. As in England, give the farmer the option of making his return on the basis of a three-year average. This would apply particularly to those districts where, as we have seen, a fair estimate of net returns from production can only be based on a three-year period.

5. Lastly, extend the machinery for collecting the income tax, to the municipal district. The local assessment idea, as applied in Great Britain, is the basis for this suggestion. The income tax for federal purposes should be made a more intimate thing to our rural people. As it now stands, the machinery for collecting the income tax, centred in a few urban communities, is too remote from the farmer to have the best effect as a revenue producer.

These suggestions are submitted in the belief that it is possible greatly to increase the efficiency and the results of direct taxation in Canada; thus providing the very foundation of a new national policy for this Dominion.

The statement was presented by Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Do You Know—



STANDARD PRACTICE

The use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at points of hard service in the great majority of automotive vehicles is proof of leadership established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance on the road, and service to the automotive industry.

that the less attention needed to keep your car in condition the greater dividends when you want a binder, thresher, tractor or plow part from town in a hurry?

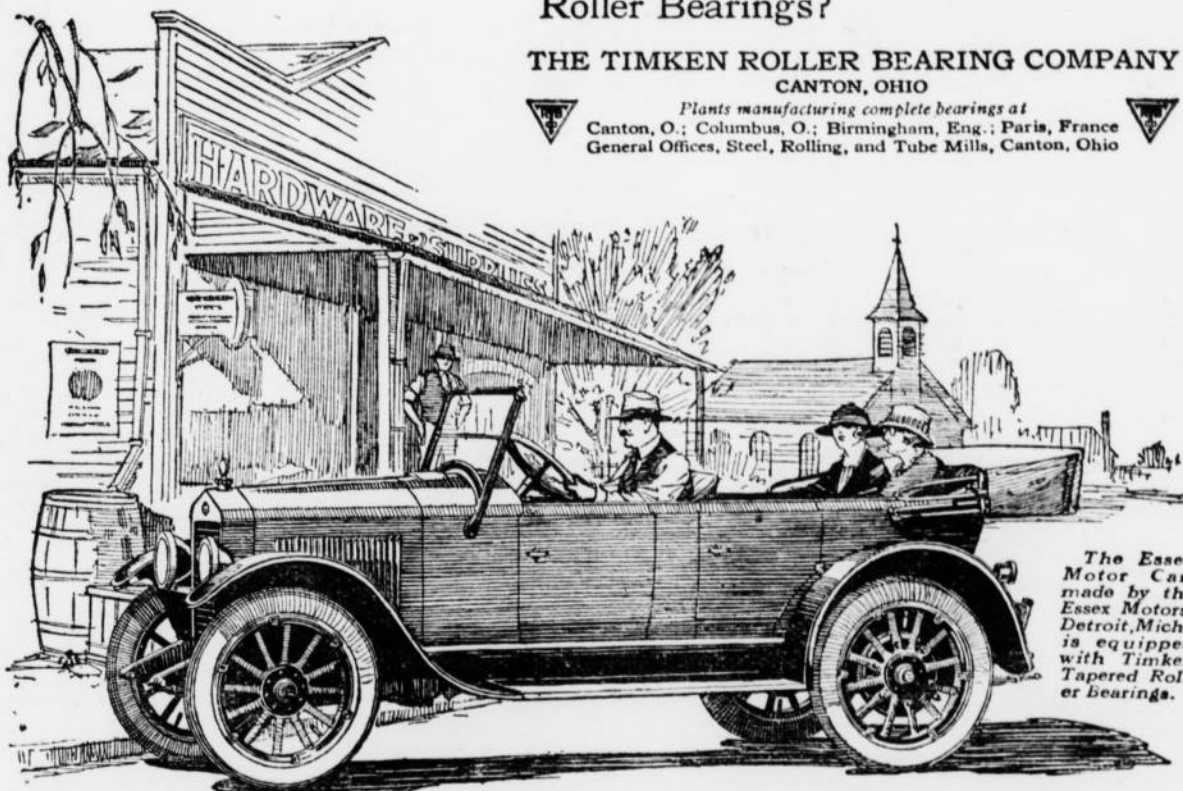
that Timken Tapered Roller Bearings add to car reliability as well as car life, and bring the cost of upkeep down to a minimum?

that no matter what the direction or character of the load, it rolls easily on Timken Bearings?

that when it comes to the tough job, there's just one answer—Timken Tapered Roller Bearings?

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
CANTON, OHIO

Plants manufacturing complete bearings at
Canton, O.; Columbus, O.; Birmingham, Eng.; Paris, France
General Offices, Steel, Rolling, and Tube Mills, Canton, Ohio



The Essex Motor Car, made by the Essex Motors, Detroit, Mich., is equipped with Timken Tapered Roller Bearings.

TIMKEN

TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

AGENTS WANTED

to write Fire and Hail in
Saskatchewan Farmer's
Insurance Company

The Agricultural Insurance Co. Ltd

BELL & MITCHELL LTD.

General Agents

REGINA

X TRY X
THE
MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD X

When the Harvest is Gathered Make Your Credit Good at the Bank




If your Bank has carried you over the year, your first duty is to "clean up" there. The man who does that each year never has trouble getting credit.

Give the Bank a complete statement of your affairs so that you may obtain the fullest credit to which your standing entitles you.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Paid-up Capital and Reserves \$ 38,000,000
Total Resources over 50,000,000

ESTABLISHED 1872



THE special Government campaign for the development of agriculture throughout Canada will result in a vastly increased number of business transactions. You will find the Bank of Hamilton ready to give you the best possible service in taking care of your needs. Communicate with our nearest branch office.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Western Superintendent and Manager:
F. E. KILVERT - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Draft Department

A special department for handling grain drafts has been instituted by this Bank, to assure prompt, efficient service to our clients.

New clients are particularly welcome and are assured of our courteous co-operation in all Banking business.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

With its 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta, 14 branches in British Columbia, 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, and 3 branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Canada's Revenue— A Victory Bond Safeguard

Official statements place Canada's estimated revenue for the current year at approximately \$600,000,000. This represents an amount almost equal to that derived from the largest War Loan, and is more than \$200,000,000 in excess of last year's revenue.

Victory Bonds are a direct and primary obligation upon this revenue.

At 93 and interest, the 1934 maturity yields 6½% for 14 years.

Mail your order or write for particulars.

WOOD, GUNDY & CO. LIMITED

Toronto
Montreal
Winnipeg

Lindsay Building
Winnipeg

Saskatoon
New York
London, Eng.

Business and Finance

Talk It Over With the Banker

THERE is no more useful member of an up-to-date farming community than a competent, obliging, and well-informed bank manager. Not all managers of country bank branches answer this description, but many do, and where the manager is a man of this class he can, and does, render very valuable services to his customers and to the community as a whole. Provided the bank manager is of the right type and has had the necessary experience, farmers, as well as men engaged in other lines of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to make use of the bank as a source of information and advice in many of their business undertakings.

Concerning Investments

When an investment is being considered, for instance, there is no better source from which information and advice can be obtained than the local banker. Stock salesmen who are canvassing the farming districts often paint very rosy pictures of the profits which are to be made from the stock which they are offering, but if, instead of believing everything these gentlemen tell him, the farmer would get the advice of his banker before investing, he would often be saved from throwing his money away in a hopeless enterprise. If the local manager has not the necessary information he can readily obtain it by writing to a branch in the city where the company in question has its head office, and where the promoters are known. This is a service which any bank will render to its customers, and it would be a wise course for the farmer to take this precaution in every case before venturing his money in an enterprise of which he has not first-hand information.

A Line on the Broker

If a farmer has money to spare and has no particular investment in view, the bank manager will be able to furnish suggestions, and also give advice, as to the proper way to transact the business, and forward the necessary money. Widows and children who have inherited money are often particularly in need of advice in connection with the management of their estates, and the natural person to consult in the first instance is the bank manager. To make some forms of investment, such as in stocks and bonds, it is necessary to employ a broker or bond dealer, and before entrusting these agencies with one's money it is wise to first ascertain the reliability of the firm it is proposed to do business with. Here, again, the bank manager, through correspondence with his city office, can be of service to his customers.

In matters connected with the financing of the farm operations, the farmer will also find in many cases that a talk with the local banker will be of great assistance to him in carrying out his plans. A farmer does not go to his banker for advice on the growing of crops and the care of livestock, but a talk with the banker will often help a farmer to decide whether or not it will be good business, for instance, to buy more land or to invest in further improvements or additional equipment for the land already being farmed. When various debts are bothering the farmer and there is not sufficient money available to meet all obligations, the banker, if taken into the farmer's confidence, may be able to suggest the best way out of the difficulty.

Conservative Advice

These are a few suggestions of the ways in which the country banker, if he knows his business, can be of assistance to the customers of the bank which he represents. Many other circumstances will, doubtless, occur to the reader in which the advice of one versed in financial matters can profitably be sought. The customer, of course, is not bound to act upon the

advice which he receives, but in any case no harm will be done in getting the view of a man of wider experience in business affairs.

The advice of a banker with regard to investments is almost invariably of a very conservative nature. It is said that the only advice that some bank managers will give as to investments is to leave the money in the bank, but only a very short-sighted manager will adopt this attitude, and the best reply to advice of this kind would be to transfer the account to another bank. Most bank managers, however, take a more sensible view. They realize that no one can be expected to keep a considerable amount of money permanently on deposit at three per cent., when gilt-edged investments are available that will yield double that return. It is to the interest of the bank that its customers should increase in wealth and in earning power, because the prosperity of the community must always lead to an increase in the business and prosperity of the bank. And consequently the good bank manager will exert his influence, whenever opportunity offers, to induce those who seek his advice to conduct all their affairs on sound business lines, and to invest whatever surplus funds they may have in a way that will bring them dividend checks instead of being wasted in speculative or wild-cat enterprises.

You Don't Have to Die

While the primary object of life insurance is to protect one's dependents in case of premature death, it is a mistaken idea that the insured has to die before life insurance can be of any advantage. Life insurance, in fact, is a good investment, and there are a number of ways in which it is of value to the insured himself during his own life-time.

In obtaining credit, whether from a bank, a rural credit society, or from other sources, a life insurance policy is of considerable value, and most of the Canadian banks require a statement as to the amount of life insurance carried, and to whom it is payable, before granting a loan, even though other security is given. A loan on the insurance policy itself may also be obtained at a low rate of interest from the insurance company, the loan value, corresponding approximately to the surrender value, being usually stated on the policy and increasing from year to year.

For Old Age

Endowment insurance combines protection for dependents with saving for the old age of the insured, this form of policy guaranteeing to the insured the payment of a stated sum should he be alive on the completion of the payment of his premiums. On the limited payment plan, such as the twenty pay life, the insured is also entitled to receive a stipulated amount should he survive the period of his payments, and both on the endowment and twenty pay life plan the sum to which the insured is entitled is in almost every case considerably in excess of the total amount of the premiums paid.

Most forms of life insurance policies also have a cash surrender value, or a stipulated sum which the insured may secure by giving up his policy. This is a small sum compared with the premiums paid, if called for early in the period of insurance, but it increases rapidly, and reaches a substantial amount in later years.

Security and Saving

The sense of security which a man and his family can enjoy when they know that in the event of the death of the bread-winner the wife and children will not be left destitute, must also have value to a normal man, and much might also be said of the value of the habit of thrift, which is developed by an undertaking to pay life insurance premiums regularly. There are a great many people who find it practically impossible to save systematically unless there is some form of

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg Man.

taking to pay life insurance premiums regularly. There are a great many people who find it practically impossible to save systematically unless there is some form of

compulsion. If money is put in the savings bank, where it can readily be withdrawn, it is often spent, sometimes on unnecessary luxuries. When life insurance premiums have to be met each year, however, some means will be found to accumulate the necessary money, with the result that provision will be made for the future of oneself or one's dependents, which would not be the case if the necessity of meeting insurance premiums were not present as a spur to habits of thrift and saving.

The Trail's End

Continued from Page 8

tried often and vainly to stifle stirred within him, swam up about him clingingly as the wood-mists, wafting him away to an old-time valley where youth had ventured and love had stolen to him softly at his bidding. He saw himself a young man of the forest. At his feet the crashing cataract swept ruddy winged toward the West bridged with the gold of sunset. And beside him, her hand in his, was the girl whose face he had never been able to banish, the girl in whom he had reposed that trust strong as the fibre of the oak.

A long time he lay dreaming of her. The mists vanished; the big stars swung low down above the forest; the fire died to a mere spark.

By and by he stirred. He arose and threw another log on the flaming coals. The fire leaped up. He seated himself on a stump and from his jacket pocket drew forth a slip of paper which Red Wing, the Indian runner, had handed him that morning. He opened the paper and read again:

"Foster, head of timber thieves, out to get you. Be careful. This is your authority to take him dead or alive. Williams, Chief, F.D.A."

Darbo folded the paper and replaced it in his pocket.

Then, suddenly, his head was lifted and into his face flashed the old tenseness. From half a mile away, along the thick timber which bordered the lake, a rifle shot had sounded. Like a flash he was on his feet. Casting a glance at the sleeping man on the boughs, he leaped the fire and with long bounds sped toward the spot from which had come the sound.

That shot might mean nothing, of course; but, again, it might mean much. It might mean that the man who had sworn to get him was close—and had blundered. Well, he would soon know.

Like a shadow he sped through the trees, his footfalls making no sound; then gradually his pace slackened and he crept, body bent well forward.

As he neared a tiny, moon-filled glade, he stopped abruptly in his tracks. A low groan had come to his ears. He saw the prow of a canoe protruding from the shore brambles. A rifle glittered on the rocks.

For a long moment Darbo waited, listening, calculating—making sure that this was no ruse of the enemy. Then, as again that agonized groan fell on his ears, his tenseness relaxed. In an instant he was in the glade and bending above a sprawling human form on the moss.

He had guessed what had happened. The man on the ground had been wounded by his own rifle as he was lifting it from the canoe. He felt the warm blood beneath his hand as he raised the inert form to a sitting posture.

The wound was low down on the left breast. Darbo shook his head and laid the unconscious man back on the moss.

He knelt, as a voice spoke something huskily, indistinctly. The wounded man was conscious again.

"What's happened to me?" The words were laborious, gasping.

"It is that you are badly injured, monsieur," answered Darbo, gently.

"Ah, I remember. I was getting out of canoe. Rifle exploded."

He lapsed into the silence of semi-consciousness. Darbo ran to the lake and returned quickly with a silver decanter full of water. He put it to the dying man's lips.

"Who are you?" The question was little more than a whisper.

"My name is Darbo, monsieur," answered the woodsman.

"Darbo." The drawn lips of the



THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

WANTS

\$3,500,000

FROM THE

CITIZENS OF SASKATCHEWAN

TO LOAN TO THE

FARMERS OF SASKATCHEWAN

A "Saskatchewan Farm Development Campaign" for the sale of Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures will open on Tuesday, October 26th.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures

are issued for the purpose of borrowing from the people of Saskatchewan who have money to lend, and loaning to the farmers of the province who desire to borrow on first mortgage. They bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable every six months, and are issued in denominations of

\$20 - \$100 - \$500 - \$1000

By giving the Provincial Treasurer three months' notice in writing, Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures may be

Redeemed at par at any time

These debentures are an obligation of the whole province of Saskatchewan, and are **always worth 100 cents** on the dollar

Debentures can be secured from the secretary-treasurer of every town, village or rural municipality in the province, at any Saskatchewan branch of the Union Bank of Canada, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce; or upon application direct to

THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER - Regina

Sound Investment

is the road to financial independence. The present is the most favorable period in many years for profitable investment in safe stocks and bonds.

We buy and sell on all principal exchanges. Write for current quotations.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Established 1883

WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Getting the Most out of your Estate!

EXPERIENCE and sound judgment in the handling of Farmers' Estates, enables us to offer you the maximum in returns from your life's earnings.

A special department dealing only with the efficient handling of Farmers' Estates and in charge of a carefully chosen staff of experienced inspectors, is at your service. Write us for any information you wish regarding this department.

THE NORTHERN TRUSTS CO.

Victory Bldg., Winnipeg

Also at Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary

We Can Save You Money

We manufacture and carry in stock Master Gears, Pinions, Grates, etc., for all the popular makes of Traction Engines; also Plow Standards, Gauge Wheels, etc., for Engine Gang Plows. Experts on reboring cylinders, making new pistons and rings.

Riverside Iron Works, Calgary, Alta.

HIDES Raw Furs

If you have never tried my service it will pay you to send me a trial shipment. You always get **Highest Prices, Honest Grades and Prompt Returns.** Write for Prices and Shipping Tags.

FRANK MASSIN - Brandon, Manitoba

sufferer twisted in a smile. Then, "Do you know who I am?"

"No, monsieur."

"Well, I'm the man who stole your sweetheart away from you."

He heard the quick hissing breath of the man who knelt beside him, and brushed his eyes weakly with the back of his hand. "I'd like to see your face, Darbo, but I'm growing blind," he gasped. "If I could only be sure that you were suffering."

"By God! I've suffered, and you are responsible. You didn't know that, eh?" He motioned for more water.

Car-lot Specialists

Hay, Coal, Fencing,
Fence Posts, Cordwood,
Fruit and Potatoes

GET OUR
PRICE LIST

**WESTERN FUEL &
PRODUCE CO. LTD.**

McIntyre Block - Winnipeg

Ask your Friend, the Storekeeper, to show you "F.&M." LINES



THEIR MARK

Stands for guaranteed
quality at reasonable prices in Men's
and Boys' Furnishings.

For Winter Wear

F. & M. MACKINAW KOZY-KOATS

The best Mackinaw you can buy. Made of the finest pure wool mackinaw cloth, in Norfolk styles, with deep shawl storm collar, full sized, roomy and comfortable, smartly cut and tailored, a wide variety of patterns in the latest mackinaw stripes and plaids to choose from. 100 per cent. pure wool.

F. & M. KOZY-KNIT HOSIERY

are 100 per cent. pure wool and will give every satisfaction.

All F. & M. "Kozy" lines are guaranteed 100 per cent. pure wool.

F. & M.

Finmur
Shirts

Look for the "FINMUR" label on either Fine Shirts or Work Shirts. It means longer service and comfortable wear. "FINMUR" shirts are always of good material—made right.

FOR SALE BY ALL GOOD MERCHANTS

FINNIE & MURRAY LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturers Men's and Boys' Furnishings

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



For long wear and
hard service, buy—

F. & M. Perfect Pants

Comfortable fitting, well made pants in Worsted, Bannockburn Tweeds and Mackinaw Cloth; built to stand heavy daily wear.

F. & M. Overalls

Full engineer cut, heavy stripe cottonade and plain denims, continuous facings at sides and fly, split elastic webbing in brace, made extra large and roomy.

Darbo put the canteen to his lips, shuddering as his fingers came in contact with the chilling face. The dying man rallied. "Here's how, Darbo," he continued in faint tones. "First, I stole from you the girl—who had promised to marry you. She loved you, but I thought I could tear that love out of her. That's where I was wrong. That's where a bad man who marries a good woman is wrong always. I stole her. It was this way. When you were away on the MacPherson River drive that time—remember? You got smashed up. Wouldn't send her any word—Ha! That's where you made a mistake. I came to her then. I told her that you had married a girl from outside, with whom you had fallen deeply in love. She gave me the lie. Then I showed her a letter supposedly from you, proving my statement. It was a clever forgery, Darbo. That letter was my masterpiece. She swooned away when she read it. Later she consented to go with me. I offered her many inducements, but I soon learned that they had nothing to do with her decision. But she would go only in one way—as my wife." His voice died to a whisper.

Into Darbo's heart surged a prayer of thankfulness, as he bent closer above the mumbling lips.

"I married her that same night. We went to the city. Then I knew I'd been a fool. She was always cold, distant. I grew to hate her, I think. She never mentioned your name, never expressed a desire to come back to—to this world I tore her from. I—I think I killed her soul, Darbo."

"Now, there is something else. You've hurt me in other ways. You broke up my timber gangs, my fur takers. You put my cleverest operators behind the bars. You didn't know that you were hitting at the man who wronged you, did you? That's the pitiful hell of it—you worked retribution as God Himself only could work it. I determined at last to kill you. It was the only thing I could do. I came here for that purpose. I saw a way of robbing the holders of vast tracts of pulpwood here, but with you on the ground it could never be. I had lost all I ever possessed. I was desperate. I came here to get you, Darbo. I learned from an old priest on the train—where you would likely be tonight. I—I was going to kill you—to kill—"

His head sagged back, and Darbo bent quickly, fearing it was the end. It was—almost. Slowly the filming eyes opened, stiffly the pale lips formed the last words. "She is back on Little Goldeye Lake, waiting—"

That was all. Darbo stood up. In his face was the look of a man who has received tidings too joyful to be believed.

He turned slowly. Father Mooney had come softly on the scene and was bending over the dead man. Gently he folded the stiffening hands, then lifted his eyes to the dimming stars, his lips moving in prayer.

Darbo watched him. Then from his jacket pocket he drew a folded piece of paper, his authority from headquarters to take one, Foster, dead or alive, and slowly tore it to bits.

"Life is over for him, my son," spoke the old priest sadly.

"And for me, just beginning, father," Darbo cried gladly. "It is that this man has restored to me—"

He ceased speaking, his voice choked by emotion.

"Ah, God be thanked." The arms of the old man drew the quivering form of Darbo close in an embrace.

"She is waiting down at the Little Goldeye Lake, father. What shall we do?" The old man lifted his face to the skies.

"I think the good God who holds the reins of your destinies in His hands wills that we go to her, my son," he said softly. "I have performed the last sad rites above this poor man; now I would perform a more joyful office."

Darbo reached for the wrinkled hands, gripped them, held them close.

"Father," he spoke, wonderingly, "you think—?"

"My son," returned the priest, simply, "I think the soft dews of heaven are welcome to the parched flower. She loves you; it is enough. Come, we will go to her."

And, hand in hand, they passed down the silvery trail.

United Farmers of Manitoba

The Program and the Handbook

COPIES of a suggested winter program for locals are in the hands of the secretaries. They should be examined by the board and discussed in detail. So far as feasible they should be undertaken for local use, and steps taken to secure individuals to handle the various topics. Local success depends upon such concerted planning out of the work.

Local associations which have not yet investigated the possibilities of the handbook and its application in local work should do so at the earliest possible moment. It was written with a view to providing interesting and profitable activity for locals which had been finding difficulty in holding the interest of their members. It is a practical book, with suggestions which the average local will find workable if it wants to work. Put a dozen copies in the hands of your leaders, and see whether your local may not benefit. They are furnished at 10 cents each, or one dozen for a dollar.

Handling the Wheat

The wide-spread, if not universal, indignation at the manifest results of the speculation in the handling of wheat since the return to the open market is strongly expressed in the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting of the Woodnorth local:

"Whereas we, the United Farmers of Manitoba, are dissatisfied with the present wheat market, and

"Whereas every commodity used in Canada has advanced from pre-war prices to 300 to 500 per cent., and

"Whereas all manufacturers have risen their prices 3 to 500 per cent., and

"Whereas wages have gone up to 80 or 90 dollars a month, and

"Whereas wheat has come down to below \$2.00 per bushel for No. 1, which is less than a living wage;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the U.F.M., put in only sufficient wheat for our own personal use in 1921, unless the government reinstate the Wheat Board, or give us \$2.50 per bushel for our 1920 crop.

"J. W. Parker, President."

A Suggestion for You

Have you thought about the advisability of giving yourself a two-week's course of training for public service this winter? Manitoba needs leaders and thinkers more than she needs anything else. Well-informed minds and trained capacity for work are in demand as never before. Every local area wants somebody to speak, somebody to pilot their thinking, somebody to stimulate their ambition and their aspiration and their public spirit.

The university course which is being planned out is your opportunity. It will mean thinking about it in advance. It will mean a bit of financing, but it will be worth while. The object is to inform and to instruct and to inspire for leadership. Take yourself in hand and get in on it.

See also about getting a friend to take it with you. It is your chance to prepare for being one of Manitoba's leading thinkers, one of Manitoba's thinking leaders.

U.F.M. Hunting Season

The local boards are out hunting these days. They are after talent for help in the meetings during fall and winter—young men and young women for the debates and the contests in recitation and public speaking.

Entries of debating teams should be made by a note to the district secretary and to the Central office before November 15. It is hoped that at least a dozen locals in every U.F.M. district will get in on this. If you are at all interested in the success of your community, will you not get after any in your local area who may be possible contestants?

A still larger proportion of our locals should enter members to contest for the championship in recitation and oratory. There is scarcely a single local that might not have a share in these. Leaders should be diligently on the job of interesting every possible member. Begin today.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

Interesting the Children

A number of locals are reaping a double benefit from having children take part in their programs. On the one hand, the children are being interested and trained to look upon the U.F.M. as their own organization, and may be expected to develop into effective workers by and by. On the other, the efforts of the children provide material than which no other could be more interesting for their parents and

friends in the local community. Democracy is advantaged both ways.

Supplies for Locals

1. Pamphlet on Debating Clubs—Free.
 2. Pamphlet on Naturalization—Free.
 3. Handbook of Practical Work—Ten cents.
 4. Canada, the Empire, the League—Free.
 5. Canada's Protective Tariff—60 cents.
 6. Crerar's Budget Speech—Free.
 7. Elocution Selections—25 cents.
- Write to 306 Bank of Hamilton for these or any other supplies for your local.

The Need of the Hour

A Message from the Honorary President

There never was a time in Canada since Confederation when it was so imperatively necessary for farmers—in fact, for the great mass of the common people—to organize in self-defence against the continued encroachment on their rights and interests by predatory interests—the entrenched beneficiaries of special privilege. Those interests have shaped and controlled the fiscal and economic policies of our governments for over 40 years, and there never was a time in all those years when such control was so clearly and strongly in evidence as the present time. The leaders of the government today are the spokesmen, simply the megaphones of those interests. Efforts on the part of the people to bring about a better condition of things, to try to secure a square deal for all legitimate interest, are denounced from the platform through those megaphones as seditious, and the advocates of those efforts as enemies of society, wreckers of the social order. Take the New National Policy, the political platform of the organized farmers, that has been denounced by the interests and those who speak for them. What is there that is seditious or wrecking in that platform outside of the wrecking and destroying of special privilege? Here is a thoroughly sound policy. Its dominant principles are equal rights for all, special privileges for none, government of the people by the people and for the people, instead as at present by the interests, and for the interests. Can this statement be successfully contradicted?

What of the Board of Commerce supposed to have been appointed to relieve the people from the exactions of trade combines and profiteers? As soon as the board began to investigate the big corporations, whose profits in some cases were shown to be over 300 per cent., members of the government, according to Murdock, at that time chairman of the board, began to interfere. Evidently the board could not properly function, and Murdock resigned in disgust, giving his reasons. So ended that farce. But then a substitute board was appointed, operating somewhere. Have the people noticed any beneficial results? Probably the sugar refiners may be saved from the competition of cheap sugar from the United States until they can unload on the people. Again, take abolition of the Wheat Board. As long as European governments purchased for their people, it was the duty of our government to continue the board. This is evident from the success of the board's operations in handling our wheat of previous years. It is claimed that the pressure from grain exchanges and milling companies brought about the abolition of the Wheat Board. We are now told that demand and supply govern the price of our wheat. Can anyone who watches the fluctuations in the price from day to day credit that statement? It is a clear case of gamble, but the interests had the "pull." The farmers can grin and bear it.

Now, what about the railway freight rate outrage? There is a strong suspicion in the public mind that the railway rate increase was settled before the case came before the Railway Commission, and that the Railway Commission was simply used as a buffer between an outraged public and the government. Are there no grounds for this suspicion? Let us see. At the last session of parliament Dr. Reid, minister of railways, stated before the house that the deficit in the operation of our national railways amounted for the past year to \$47,000; that this deficit could be met in two ways, either by taking it out of public revenue or by increasing the freight rates, in which latter case the C.P.R. would be benefited; that he would not decide the matter himself—that was up to parliament to deal with. There was a principle of public policy invoked in this question that only the representatives of the people in parliament should settle. But nothing was done in parliament. Whatever decision the cabinet came to, and there is little doubt the corporations out for a raise in rates were heard from. It was passed on to the Railway Commission, which, after going through the form of hearing arguments pro and con, announced the decision to the public.

Why should the C.P.R., with its enormous rest account made up from charges on the public, and after paying ten per cent. in dividends to its shareholders and other necessary payments, be further bonused? Why should that corporation, largely built up by gifts from the people of Canada, be given the power to unduly tax the people to swell its already enormous surplus? The reason for this injustice, this extra and unnecessary burden on the people, is—the people do not own their government. If the people owned their government the deficits in the operation of the Canadian railways would be paid out of the public revenue until the system was so efficiently organized that it would be able to serve the public at reasonable rates. The annual deficit would be all the public would be required to pay for that purpose. Now owing to the rise in rates to the C.P.R. also, the people will have to pay between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000, for the rates charged shippers in the first place will be added to at each stage as the commodities pass on to the ultimate consumers. My estimate of the cost of the raise in rates to the ultimate consumers is much below the estimate made by Director-General Hines, of U.S. railways, supported by Mr. Wooley, of the inter-state commerce, with regard to raising rates on the U.S. railways. If the people would have fair play, a square deal all round, they must own their government. And to accomplish that purpose they must organize, organize, organize. For in the coming struggle for the control of our government the people will have all the allied forces of the interests against them. The government that these interests support today, and will support today, and will return to power if possible, is not only a reactionary government, but a Bourbon in its ideals of progress and its conception of justice and the rights of the common people.

J. W. SCALLION.

Winter Work Made Easy



It is a real satisfaction to do your winter work with a

FULLER & JOHNSON

Model "K" Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine

On the coldest mornings it is easy to start, runs smoothly and delivers its full power. It is the engine you can depend upon the year 'round. Catalog 22-A tells what the Model "K" is doing for users, even in the far north. Write for a copy today. For full information write at once to J. H. Ashdown Hdw. Co., Ltd. Calgary Winnipeg Saskatoon



EASY TO START

Don't Buy a Separator Till You Have Tried the

GALLOWAY

SANITARY

Cream Separator

30 Days Free Trial on Your Own Farm

Then if you are not satisfied that it is the best bargain you can get in a Cream Separator, return it to us and your money will be refunded promptly. Known all over America for its reliability and perfect skimming qualities. Write for liberal selling policy.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada

Dept. G.G. Limited WINNIPEG

"EASTLAKE" TANKS



Cheapest because they're the Best

"THE 'Eastlake' Round End Stock Tank is very popular. Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron; the heavy tubing is firmly locked on and the strong angle iron braces are formed around the tubing. Side seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest construction known.

"Eastlake" Tanks are right in every rivet. All styles including House Tanks, Cisterns, Granaries, Hog Troughs, Gasoline and Coal Oil Tanks, Wagon Tanks, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers, etc., Well Curbing, Corrugated Culverts, Garages.

Ask for folder on the Tank you want.

189W

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Manufacturers
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

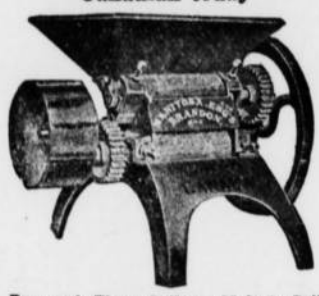
How to Breed Live Stock

Free Book Write today. A post card will do. Get our wonderful free booklet, "How to Breed Live Stock". Reveals valuable information on the breeding and feeding of horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Shows pictures of breeding organs. Also describes our wonderful home-study course in Animal Breeding, Sterility, Disease, Prevention, Contagious Abortion, Artificial Breeding, etc.—all taught in detail. Write today for free booklet and learn how to master scientific breeding at home. We have brought the school to the breeder. Get our free booklet. Write today. Just mail a postcard.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING
Deot. 6104 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Economy, Efficiency and Production

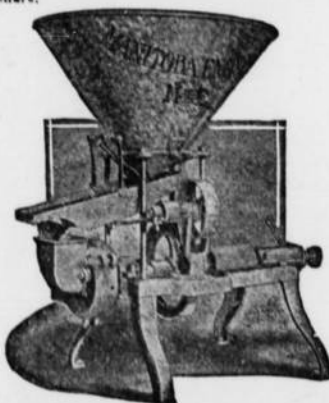
are the watchwords before every Canadian today



Two and Three Rollers—12-Inch Rolls

Crushed or Ground Grain saves waste. Every farmer knows that with the present high price of all grains he cannot afford to waste any.

Your dealer likes to handle the make of article you want; therefore, specify the Manitoba Pearlless when wanting Roller Crushers and Grain Grinders.



Fuller Particulars Furnished on Request

Manitoba Engines Limited
BRANDON, MAN.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property. Lowest current rates. Apply through our representatives in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited

Capital Paid-up - \$1,500,000
Reserve - 1,600,000

323 Main Street, WINNIPEG

Toronto Montreal Edmonton
Regina Saskatoon

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalog.—JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 529 Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Mgr.

United Farmers of Alberta

The November Drive

THE days are gone when it could be said that farmers would never be able to see farther than their own individual barns and fields, and could never "hang together." That the members of the U.F.A. are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of co-operation and organization is shown by the way in which preparations for the big membership campaign are being carried out. A splendid spirit of self-sacrifice is being shown by many of the workers. It is expected that all the canvassers will cover the half-township allotted to them inside of two days, but some of the constituency organizers will be fully occupied from now till the drive is over. In some cases this involves leaving threshing work, but these men are able to see, beyond their own immediate needs, the problems of the farming community as a whole; and are unselfishly devoting themselves to the first step toward their solution.

H. E. Francis, of Alsask, who is district director for District No. 2, and also constituency organizer in the drive for the whole of Medicine Hat constituency, is a worker who is setting a splendid example. Mr. Francis sub-divided all territory in the Medicine Hat constituency with the other district directors at a meeting on Saturday, October 9, and started out the same day on the work of assisting them in appointing captains in each municipality, and furnishing them with supplies for canvassers. Speed was also shown by U.F.A. Director Forster, who is dividing the work of constituency organizer in Bow River, with president J. C. Buckley, of the District Political Association. Mr. Forster, who lives at Nateby, where he is farming and raising pure-bred horses, started out by automobile on Saturday, October 9, to push organization work in this territory. Both Mr. Forster and Mr. Francis announced their intention of not returning home again until the machinery for the drive in their respective districts was completed.

Will Roger, Shepard, was the first district captain from whom a pledge was received, and Mr. Roger also sent in the first canvasser's pledge, for S. Shoenbotham, of Hubalta, who is taking charge of the south half of Tp. 24, Range 29, West 4.

C. H. McFarquhar, of Dog Pound, who is dividing with A. A. Hall, of Crossfield, the work of constituency organizer for East and West Calgary, did some quick work. Mr. McFarquhar met representatives of the district board in Calgary, on Saturday, October 9, and started out the same day to appoint the district captains.

Some of the district boards are planning to put on a series of meetings in connection with the drive, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge particularly favoring this plan.

The following is a list of constituency organizers and district directors so far appointed. It is not yet, of course, complete:

For Victoria—W. T. Lucas, Lougheed, is the constituency organizer. District directors: Mike Chornohus, Desjarlais, P. B. Anderson, Tofield.

East Edmonton—Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord, constituency organizer. District directors: R. C. New, Waskatemow; J. J. O'Brien, Egremont.

West Edmonton—Constituency organizers: Geo. Bevington, Winterburn and J. E. Shimmers, Peace River.

Macleod—Constituency organizers: Geo. S. Ferris, Nanton and Geo. Coates, Cayley. District directors: N. C. Fraser, High River; D. C. McDougall, Pincher Station; R. C. Parker DeWinton; W. H. Shields, Macleod; O. E. Jones, Stavely; S. T. Marshall, Stavely; J. J. Strang, Claresholm; Oren Shipley, Cardston.

Lethbridge—Constituency organizer: A. H. Steckle, Milk River. District directors: Wm. Isaac, Nobleford; T. S. Martin, Taber; A. H. Steckle, Milk River; Ben Matkin, Magrath.

Strathcona—Constituency organizer: Rice Shepard. District directors: Mrs. Wallace Archibald, R.R. 3, Lacombe; J. M. Holt, Millet; C. B. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary,
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Medicine Hat—Constituency organizer: H. E. Francis, Alsask. District directors: C. F. Henry, Bow Island; P. H. Wedderburn, Bowell; H. E. Francis, Alsask; John Evanson, Manyberries; L. Proudfoot, Chinook.

Bow River—Constituency organizers: J. C. Buckley, Gleichen and G. A. Forster, Nateby. District directors: E. J. Garland, Rumsey; Mrs. Mary Puneke, Stonelaw; H. W. Leonard, Tudor; J. N. Beaubier, Champion; John Glambeck, Milo; W. H. Hunter, Travers.

East and West Calgary—C. H. McFarquhar, Dog Pound; A. A. Hall, Crossfield; Rex Wood, Carstairs; Jos. Stauffer, Olds.

Battle River—H. E. Spencer, Edgerton and R. G. Reid, Manville.

Greetings via Air Service

The following letter from J. B. Muselman, secretary of the S.G.G.A., to H. Higginbotham, explains itself:

"By the kindness of the officers of the Trans-Canada flight, about to take place under the auspices of the Canadian Air Force and in charge of Commodore A. K. Tylee, it is the privilege of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association herewith to send greetings to the United Farmers of Alberta by this the first trans-Canada flight.

"It is our hope that the future development of air service in Canada will be an instrument in more closely linking her provinces to each other, in creating the fullest of co-operation amongst them all and in building of them all a yet more united Dominion.

"On behalf of our association, we extend to you fraternal greetings and shall be pleased to have your acknowledgement by the return flight as a permanent memento of the occasion."

Newspaper Subscriptions

Central office occasionally receives complaints from our members to the effect that newspapers are dunning them for subscriptions to papers to which they had never subscribed. We also receive letters, asking us "what to do," from farmers who have subscribed for papers and who wish them discontinued but the newspaper is continually being sent.

The law in the matter is very clear. If you have never subscribed for a paper, and it is being sent to you by the publisher merely in an effort to induce you to subscribe, you are absolutely under no obligation whatever, no matter how long the paper is sent. You cannot be held liable for subscription under these conditions.

The case is different, however, in regard to newspapers for which you have subscribed. If you continue to take a newspaper from the post office after your subscription has expired you render yourself liable to the payment of subscription for another year. If, however, you tell the postmaster you do not want the paper and refuse to take it, you cannot be held liable for it after your subscription has expired.

Plan for Financing Trading

Robt. G. Langston, secretary of the Camrose U.F.A., reports that quite a number of new members have been added this year on account of the enlarged co-operative buying and selling program of the local. He says: "Until a few months ago we had been hampered in our borrowing power at the bank, when a large amount of money was needed for a short time. To overcome that difficulty, and to make it possible for the local to borrow without the personal notes of the officers, we circulated among the members notes of \$100 each, payable on demand to our local without interest, and these, deposited in the bank as collateral, have given us all the credit we may wish. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the signers of these notes are taking more interest in the affairs of the local, despite the busy season, which is another advantage of the plan."

Rural Credits

The following resolution was passed by Dry Crossing local, Battle Bend:

"Whereas the banks charge the farmers exorbitant rates of interest, thereby crippling agriculture, which is the principal industry of Alberta;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Dry Crossing local U.F.A., call upon the government of Alberta to pass legislation for the establishment of a provincial banking system and rural credit societies similar to those in operation in the province of Manitoba, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Hon. Chas. Stewart, premier of Alberta, to the executive of the U.F.A., and The Grain Growers' Guide."—E. O. Wertz, secretary.

Rules of Order

A booklet containing all the simple rules necessary in the conduct of ordinary meetings, in plain, concise language, is now being printed, and Central office will be in a position to supply copies at a charge of ten cents each. The booklet also contains an article on the orderly conduct of public meetings, giving a few of the essential requisites of presiding officers, secretaries, etc., by Miss E. Cora Hind, one of the leading newspaper writers of the West, who has a large and varied experience of all kinds of public meetings. Presidents and secretaries of U.F.A. locals will find the book invaluable, and it should be in the hands of every officer of every local.

U.F.A. Briefs

Newdale local (Winnifred) discussed the question of political dues at their last meeting, and collected fees from 14 members on the spot. Arrangements were made to buy apples co-operatively, and the meeting was followed by a social and dance.

Elkton U.F.A. held a meeting to arrange for a program of sports and dances for the winter. A committee was appointed to take charge of this.

Cardston U.F.A., at a recent meeting, passed a resolution strongly supporting prohibition.

In spite of the busy season, Freeland local had a good attendance at their last meeting, which took the form of a social evening, after the business was disposed of. They have a membership of 23, and expect to increase this number shortly.

Ryerson U.F.A., at their last meeting, passed a resolution strongly favoring the Canada Wheat Board, or some other such body handling the Canadian wheat crop, and are strongly against the open market.—John R. Orrick, secretary-treasurer.

Dalum U.F.A. are not meeting during the busy season, but are making an effort to ensure the success of their fall meetings. Their last meeting was addressed by J. R. Donnensworth, on Geology. The subject proved very interesting, and was well discussed.

Ten Ways to Help

Attend all meetings.
Be on time—always.
It's part of your important business—let nothing keep you away.
Encourage officers and workers—show your appreciation of the work they do for you.

Cheerfully accept office or a place on a committee—it gives you an opportunity to render a service.

Set a good example to officers and committeemen by your faithful performance of duty.

Wisely and discreetly join in all deliberations and show yourself interested in other's suggestions.

Have the utmost confidence in your fellow-workers—freely give—freely take—help.

Promptly pay dues—do it gladly—do it with a relish. Answer all questions promptly and courteously.

The stronger the organization the more it can accomplish; the more accomplished the more you shall benefit, the more all shall benefit—encourage new members to join.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Argumentative Extravagance

By J. B. Musselman

NO attentive attendant at the recent sittings of the Tariff Commission, who closely followed the keen catechising through which the chairman, Sir Henry Drayton, seemed to delight in putting a good many of those who offered opinions to the commissioners, could well avoid the impression that the commission is not out especially to win support for a free trade policy or even for any contemplated reduction of the import tariff. It must be admitted, however, that this cross-questioning was administered to high tariff votaries as well as to the farmers, but certainly some of the questions which the chairman put to the latter seemed to a close observer purposeless, unless they were intended to reveal to the farmer witnesses and their auditors the unripeness of our conclusions and futility of our demands.

Sir Henry Drayton was formerly a successful prosecuting attorney, and certainly he appears to have lost none of his skill in asking pointed and confusing questions which the witness cannot satisfactorily answer. Indeed, on such matters as those discussed before the commission, no extraordinary amount of skill is required to ask questions of lay witnesses which they cannot answer and which will reveal the limitations of their information. Sir Henry's attitude seemed to be that unless every opinion expressed or statement of fact uttered could be supported by a mass of data and specific personal experience or observation, it was valueless to the commission. Yet to a man skilled in the science of jurisprudence, it must be fully patent that the decisions of court are seldom based on evidence which is absolute. It seemed at times as if questions put to some of the farmers were intended rather to discount their intentions in the thought of the audience than to assist them in giving evidence of value to the commission itself.

Nevertheless, the writer was very much impressed not only with the utter futility but as well with the positive harmfulness to our cause, of making against other classes extravagant charges of wrong-doing which cannot be upheld. There is prevalent amongst the Grain Growers a dangerous tendency to make all manner of violently accusatory statements regarding certain other classes of society, statements which they have not the specific information to substantiate. Such statements are usually accepted without demands for proof by those who prefer to think them true, but before a court of justice, or with any fair-minded enquirer after the truth, they have no value.

Manipulating the Market

One witness, a man the honesty of whose motives no one would challenge, accused the Winnipeg Grain Exchange of being responsible for the fall in wheat prices by "manipulating the market." It was easy for the chairman to put a few pointed questions to the witness which revealed that, while he honestly assumed this to be a fact, he had no specific evidence to justify his assumption or support his accusation. There was also lacking, on the part of nearly all the low tariff witnesses, de-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

finite information to prove that manufacturers are really taking advantage of the import tariff to enhance their prices or their profits, and the blanket charge that all Canadian manufacturers take full advantage of the import tariff in this manner ought not to be made because it is not true, and to make it only weakens our influence. It appears from the evidence submitted that quite a number of articles are sold in Canada under the protective tariff as cheaply as or more cheaply than in competing countries. Of course, in the opinion of the writer, the accusation is true in a general way, but it would be well for the Grain Growers to cultivate a habit of more conservative utterance when criticizing other classes, unless all the facts are positively known to them and are known to justify the accusations made.

Sir Henry Drayton is a man of fine culture and faultless courtesy, and these qualities were beautifully demonstrated in his treatment of an aged witness in the person of Mr. Horden, who appeared before him at Saskatoon. No devoted son could have treated his own aged father with greater consideration and finer courtesy than Sir Henry extended to this aged pioneer, but he was merciless towards the younger man who made extravagant statements with an air of assurance and finality.

Saskatchewan Farm Loans

As the Farm Loan scheme, which is now being floated in the province of Saskatchewan, arose out of the demand from the Grain Growers' Association and has the active support and co-operation of the executive and members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the following "ammunition" is being issued to the membership through the Grain Growers' pages, in the hope of enlisting their support in helping themselves.

Fraternal societies, trade unions and other organizations which are building up reserve funds should give the Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures their consideration as a safe, sane and sensible avenue of investment.

Ordinary debenture issues bear an interest return of five and a half per cent., while Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures are quoted at only five per cent., which represents a difference of \$5.00 on an investment of \$1,000, in twelve months. Saskatchewan farmers and others who have made their surplus money in Saskatchewan are surely patriotic enough to have \$5.00 worth of confidence in their province, especially when it is being used to develop its staple industry of agriculture.

With mixed farming the returns are surer, but the initial outlay is much greater, and the farmer must wait longer before he begins to reap dividends upon his investment. He requires capital on long terms at a low rate of interest. Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures meet this demand.

Industry Which Feeds the World

Financing the industry which feeds the world is a duty which every civilized nation has undertaken to meet, and the plan adopted in Saskatchewan was framed after a most searching investigation into the methods in use in Great Britain, the United States, and other European countries. Funds must be found to finance the industry which is the basis of all industry.

Canada is fortunately free from the convulsions which are tearing Europe to pieces; but we cannot entirely escape the consequences of the financial collapse of Europe, which will leave unsettled, nervous money markets. Saskatchewan must more and more depend upon her own capital to finance her own needs.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures are an obligation of the whole province of Saskatchewan, and therefore provide

an absolutely secure as well as a patriotic investment for our citizens.

Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures constitute an investment which returns a much higher rate of interest than an ordinary savings account, and can be cashed at one hundred cents on the dollar, at three months' notice, and is secured by the whole province of Saskatchewan.

The present campaign does not call for any flag-dapping, but there is unquestionably a patriotic appeal in it. It is a campaign to build up the province of Saskatchewan by Saskatchewan capital, with all classes co-operating. Many farmers in Saskatchewan have done very well and quite a few have made moderate fortunes, but most of their wealth came from increased land values.

Only a small proportion of the \$5,500,000 which the board has loaned to the farmers is represented by Farm Loan debentures. The balance is represented by financial expedients and the gathering together of all possible small resources. As it is, only 3,000 out of about 8,000 applications have been dealt with. It is impossible to continue financing on the basis of these subsidiary resources.

Urge Government Control

Few questions have aroused more interest amongst the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan than the cancellation of the Canada Wheat Board, as will be indicated by the following resolutions received at the Central office of the S.G.G.A. recently.

The Gilouekie local adopted the following resolution at a recent meeting: Moved by J. B. Morgan, seconded by Paul Bogasch, and agreed, that: "Be it resolved that we, the Gilouekie Grain Growers' Association, protest against the open marketing of our wheat, and hereby urge our government to continue the control of marketing our wheat."

The Willowdale G.G.A. also reports the adoption of the following resolution: "At the meeting of the Willowdale local, it was resolved that this local authorize the secretary to notify the Central committee of the S.G.G.A. that in the opinion of this local that the services of the Wheat Board should be continued for the 1920 crop season, and in the event of the Wheat Board ceasing to exist that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association take in hand, as far as possible, the marketing of the crop for the 1920 season."

Reply by J. B. Musselman

Replying to the above, J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, said: "Replying to yours of a recent date, giving copy of resolution re reappointment of the Canadian Wheat Board, I have to state that we have no hope whatever now of securing the reappointment of this board for the handling of our 1920 crop through it. The association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture have done all that is possible; but I have correspondence before me, from Sir George E. Foster and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, premier of Canada, which indicates that there is not the slightest intention of reappointing the board, unless conditions change radically from what they are now."

"We are interested in your suggestion that the S.G.G.A. should take hand, as far as possible, in marketing the 1920 crop, and would like to know just what it was you had in mind. There have been a number of suggestions for a truly co-operative system of marketing under which the farmers would pool the returns for their wheat marketed through one channel, under their own control and each take the same or average price, as was done under the Wheat Board. Does your resolution recommend that this association should work for the establishment of such a scheme, or had you in mind that the association should itself open up a business of wheat marketing?"

"This whole question will, no doubt, come up for full discussion at the district convention of District No. 12, which is to take place at Prince Albert, on November 2, where we trust that Willowdale will be well represented."

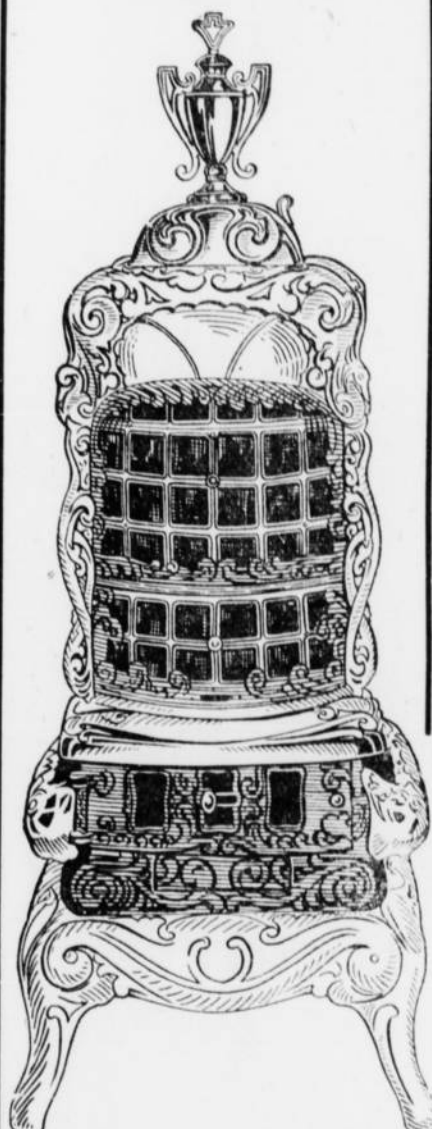
THE

Gurney Oxford

Fireside Base Burner

Why don't you buy right?

Compare Our Goods and Prices



This "Fireside" installed in your home will keep wife and family warm both day and night—a beautiful, fully nickel-plated Stove, mica on three sides, extra warm air duct, and special dampers; a 13-inch firepot. Total height over 40 inches, weight over 300 pounds. Regular price \$65.

Our Special Offer

\$42.00

F.O.B. Winnipeg

Send for our booklet, "The Stove Problem Solved." It has many kinds, shapes and sizes, and we can offer good inducements on Heating Stoves.

The House of Quality—over seventy-five years in business

The Gurney North-West Foundry Co. Ltd.

Dept. G.

126 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Man.

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$200 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere

Includes boring rigs, rock drills and combined machines. One man with one horse often bores 100 feet or more in 16 hours. Pays \$50 to \$100 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Free Home and Illustrated Catalog.

Little Mfg. Co., Clarinda Iowa
Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept. 60

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GOOD INT

In the three Western provinces nearly 8000 canvassers
the first week of November. By signing a written

If proven that their intentions are good--but it is the action
You what count--and now, with the most of the population
Are a responsibility rests with the loyal men and women

Constituency ORGANIZER

Just keep in mind that **your task** is not completed until every member of your board is at work--until every unit of nine townships has an active working captain in charge--until every one-half township is in charge of a canvasser--until every resident farmer has been visited.

Your job is to see that **every farmer** is given an opportunity to contribute.

Intentions May Be Good Results Count

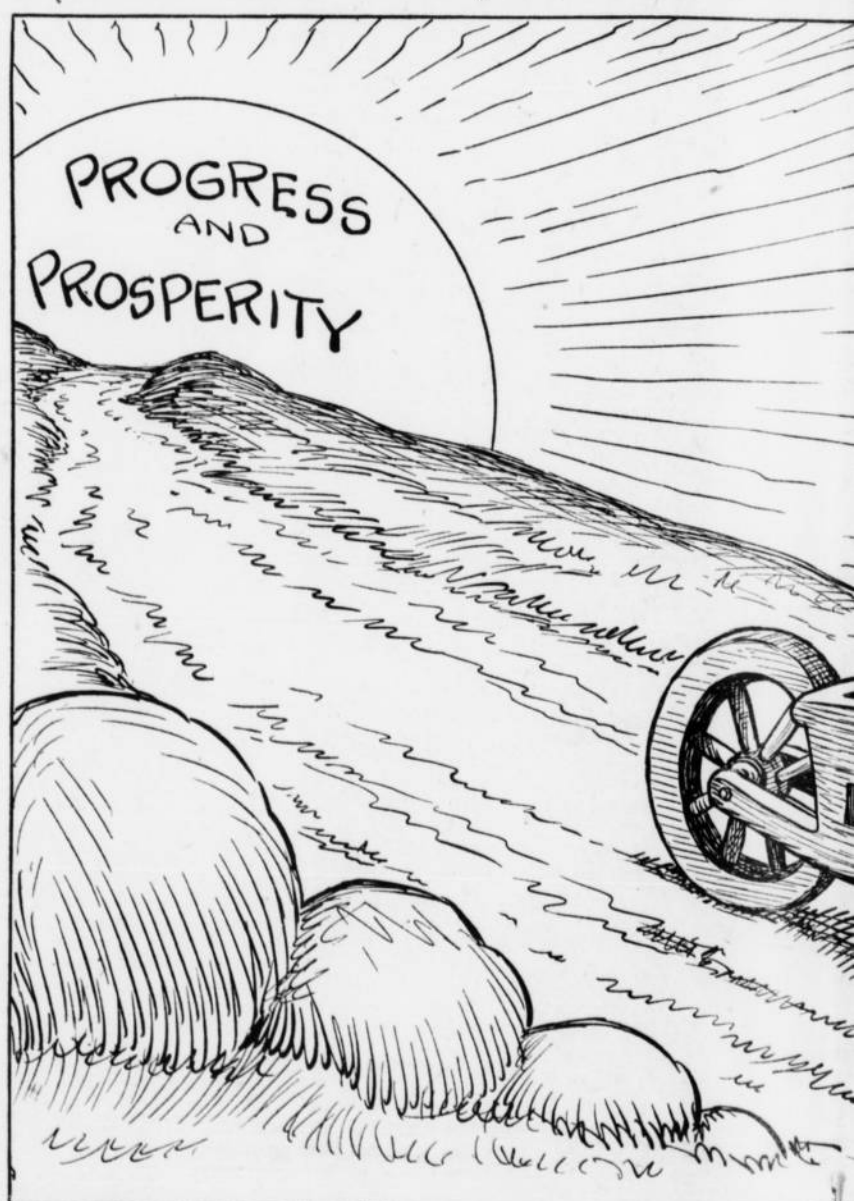
IF YOU ARE A DISTRICT CAPTAIN

Over a unit of approximately nine townships, your task is as definite as that of plowing a 20-acre field or cutting a 40-acre patch of oats. Your job is not finished until you have co-operating with you at least one person from each one-half township, and until every resident in your territory has been visited and contributions secured from as many as possible. Finish it.

INTENTIONS May Be Good RESULTS Count

BE READY

SECURE 100% SUPPORT



IF YOU ARE A

Keep in mind that this is the age of organization; that practically every trade, profession and industry is organized; that individually the farmers, taking what they may be offered for what they sell, paying what they are asked for all they buy, cannot hope to compete against the "organized" strength of other interests--organized they can hold their own. If you are honest with

INTENTIONS MAY BE GOOD

Welcome Th

INTENTIONS

assers have been pledged for the big drive during--
written agreement these men and women have
actual doing of the work that is important. Results are
preliminary organization work done, the real
and women who are to make the canvass.

RT IN YOUR DISTRICT



GOOD CITIZEN

yourself, you know this. Your intentions
are good, but "a wheel-barrow will not go up
hill unless it is pushed." The time has come to
"push." Within a few days you will be called
upon and asked for a contribution of \$6.00. You
will not miss the amount. The total will enable
the organized farmers to consolidate their position.

OD—\$6.00—RESULTS COUNT

ne Canvasser

If You Are a DISTRICT INSPECTOR

Just keep in mind that those who
elected you, while conferring an honor,
placed a responsibility upon you. You
accepted the responsibility.

If you are not to betray the trust
imposed in you, you must see that the
work in **your** territory is completed
100% efficiently. There can be no exten-
uating circumstances—excuses will nei-
ther summer fallow fields or win elections.

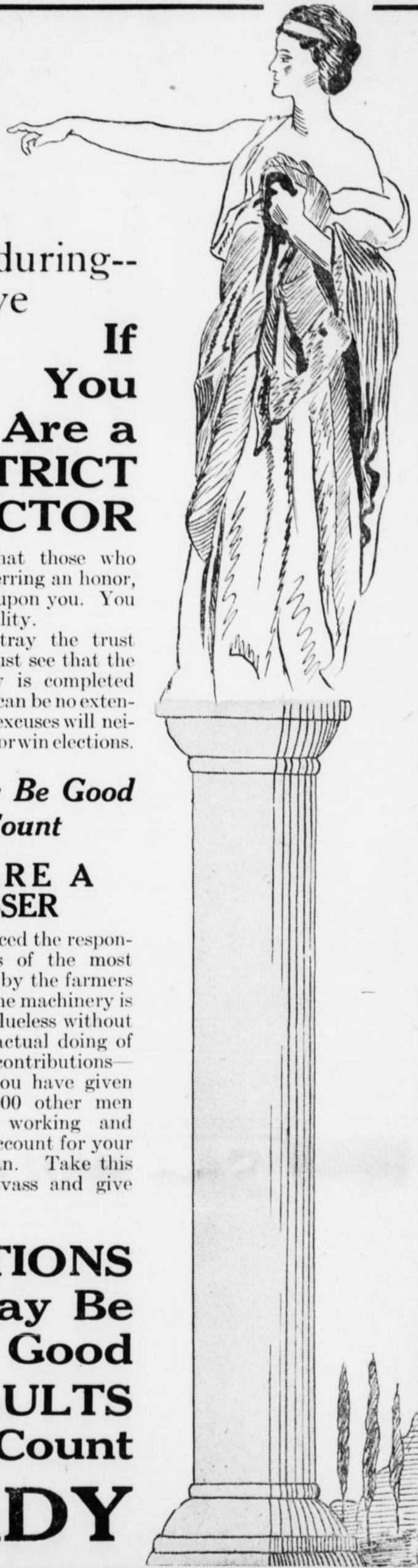
Intentions May Be Good Results Count

IF YOU ARE A CANVASSER

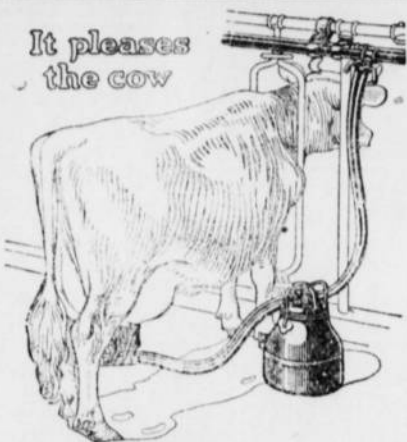
On your shoulders is placed the respon-
sibility for the success of the most
united effort ever made by the farmers
of Western Canada. The machinery is
all in order, but it is valueless without
an operator. It's the actual doing of
the work—securing the contributions—
that is important. You have given
your word—nearly 8,000 other men
and women will be working and
depending on YOU. Account for your
territory to the last man. Take this
with you on your canvass and give
each man a receipt.

INTENTIONS May Be Good RESULTS Count

BE READY



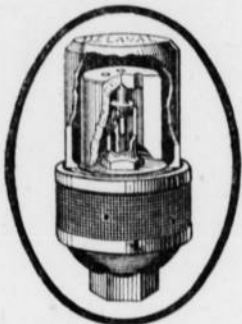
It pleases
the cow



The DE LAVAL MILKER

Vacuum Controller

(The Vacuum Controller is not shown in the part of the Milker installation pictured here. It is placed in a convenient place in the installation.)



The safety and success of a milking machine are largely dependent on the uniformity of the vacuum, and the De Laval Vacuum Controller is so constructed that correct and constant vacuum is maintained at all times.

The Vacuum Controller is scientifically designed for its purpose and fully covered by pending patents. No adjusting is necessary; the correctness of each Controller is determined and fixed at the factory and it cannot be adjusted, changed or tampered with. The Vacuum Controller is entirely automatic and can be depended on to maintain a uniform vacuum in the system at all times.

The De Laval Milker has many other exclusive features distinct both in design and operation, which make it positive and uniform in action from day to day; and faster, more economical and more reliable than any other method of milking.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalogue, mentioning number of cows milked

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

CREAM

EGGS AND POULTRY

bring the highest price and most satisfactory returns when shipped to us. Write for tags and prices.

The Tungeland Creamery Co. Ltd.
BRANDON MANITOBA

She Will Give More Milk

MAKE the health of your family cow—or your dairy herd—better than average and you'll get more milk. Tone up her system and keep it right by using daily in the feed

Pratts Cow Remedy

Aids digestion and increases vitality; relieves cow ailments and ensures a healthful condition that resists disease. Try it—sold always with this guarantee:

"Your Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied"

Keep disease away from the herd by disinfecting the stalls with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. A safe, sure, inexpensive germicide.

Write for FREE booklet—worth dollars to you.
Made in our own factory in Toronto

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited

3287 Carlaw Ave., Toronto

Ad. No. 14.

Pratt's



The Collicutt Junior Herd

Every individual in this group is a red ribbon winner. They are all home-bred and are representative of the kind of cattle to be sold in the Calgary Sale, November 18.

Co-operative Commission Companies

The Logical Outgrowth of Co-operative Shipping, According to Some American Experts

THE American Farm Bureau Federation is getting under way to do big things in the way of marketing livestock. At a conference held in Chicago in the month the situation was reviewed by leading experts, and most of the ground covered is of vital interest to Canadian stockmen.

Perhaps the most fruitful subject for discussion was that of co-operative commission companies. H. W. Mumford, the chief speaker, who is the director of livestock marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, an organization which compares to our U.F.A. or S.G.G.A., told his hearers that while co-operative shipping associations were doing good work, something more should be undertaken.

"Before going into more detail concerning the matter of co-operative livestock commission companies," said Mr. Mumford, "I wish to make it clear that I do not share the opinion that some seem to have, namely, that the Co-operative Livestock Commission Company will solve the livestock marketing problem. It will undoubtedly help, but this movement should be looked upon as a means to an end, not to end itself. It is believed that so far as practicable the farmer should not only own, but control, the selling or marketing of his product until it is sold to the manufacturer or user. The Co-operative Shipping Association brought the producer one step nearer this end. It has been bitterly opposed, both openly and covertly, but that it has come to stay as a permanent feature of livestock marketing is generally agreed.

"The Co-operative Livestock Commission Company, manned by experienced men in the livestock commission business, completes the chain between the livestock producer and the manufacturer. Looking ahead, it appears to be a desirable and ultimately necessary link to shorten the distance between the producer and the consumer.

"It is believed that the more stable and reliable commission companies are in sympathy with and, so far as the rules of the exchanges permit, work for the best interests of producers. It is, however, unfortunate that there is in the exchange an element—I fear a dominating one—willing to disregard the interests of producers whenever they run counter to their own unreasonably selfish ends. I have come to feel, therefore, that there is little hope for relief by appealing to the exchanges; and, furthermore, any such relief would require an endless amount of conferring, involving a time element, which is exceedingly important.

Handling the Speculator Problem

"The stocker and feeder business in connection with our leading markets has long been a bone of contention and dissatisfaction. The present method does not seem to meet the enthusiastic approval of everyone except the traders and the feeder dealers. Farmers are primarily interested in making this important part of the livestock business satisfactory to the feeders. By having a feeder division of a co-operative commission company several difficulties will be solved.

"In order to be successful in the

outset it must be manned with the most capable and reliable experienced men available. So manned, and backed by farm bureau federations and other farm organizations, there should be little doubt of the ultimate success of such a movement. However, there will be considerable opposition to it, an opposition directed for bringing about the failure of the undertaking.

"Membership on the exchange has heretofore been denied such co-operative selling agencies. In other words, a co-operative livestock commission company would be obliged to operate on the market as an outlaw. As an outlaw it could neither sell to nor buy from members of the exchange. As practically all the traders on the Chicago market are members of the exchange, the traders would not do business with the co-operative company. These difficulties seem to have been fairly well surmounted by the Farmers' Union on the Omaha market. Very few men with whom I have discussed this have questioned the need for such companies or the ultimate necessity for them. There is considerable difference of opinion as to how soon such an organization should be started."

Commissions Cut in Half

C. H. Watts, of the Co-operative Selling Agency, founded three years ago in Omaha by the Nebraska Farmers' Union, stated that he was given \$2,000 with which to begin work in Omaha, and paid it back the first year. Since then shipping associations had been paid rebates of 38 to 65 per cent. of the commission charges. The organization has experienced little opposition, and has solved the speculator problem by refusing to do business with stockyard traders. With the exception of rebating profits, they were living up to exchange rules, and experienced no more competition from old-time commission concerns than existed between these firms. Co-operative commission firms are said to be operating successfully on the South St. Paul market and also at Toronto.

The idea is entirely new in the Canadian West, and it is not expected that operators on the market will take very kindly to it. The argument in favor of the speculator is that he is always on hand to purchase on days when the supply is greater than what the packers can absorb. In return for this very useful function the speculator must be protected and assured a living the year round. Farmers who attempt to establish co-operative commission firms will be immediately told, no speculators, no market; feeder cattle will have to be sold as butcher cattle at considerable loss when there is no outside demand on the day which they are presented at market. The whole question is a very large one, and deserves consideration of Canadian stock men. It is just possible that we are hardly ready for such a reform here until co-operative shipping is put on the same solid basis as it is in the United States. There can be no doubt about it that beneficial as co-operative shipping is to farmers at large, it is dependent in this country upon the one organization, which will have most to lose by an excursion into this new field.

75

Great Dispersion Sale

HEAD PURE-BRED HEREFORDS AT AUCTION

75

POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD

Sale will be held at Regina Cartage Co'y Barns at 2 o'clock.
DURING WINTER FAIR WEEK

THURSDAY, NOV. 11th



Some of the cattle to be sold, bred to Donald Lad

Choice cows with thrifty calves at foot and rebred. Extra well-bred heifers, both bred and open, combining size and quality. Cows with calves at foot will be sold as one lot.

The breeding of the foundation stock is from imported English dams, while the young stock represents Anxiety families, rich in the blood of Monarch, 16203; Beau Lad, 18783 and Refiner 10th. The older cows have calves by and are bred to Donald Lad, while than three scrubs—then why waste feed on three?

The yearling and two-year-old heifers will, undoubtedly, be the surprise of the offering, as they are well above the average in size and quality. Every cow is guaranteed a breeder and free from contagious abortion.

Herd bulls for sale at private treaty.

Our herd bull weighs 2,800 pounds and the others are well over a ton when in flesh, and naturally the offsprings are large.

One good, pure-bred Hereford will make more money for you than three scrubs—then why waste feed on three.

Regina Cartage Company's Barns are at the corner of Dewdney and Angus Streets, half-way to Fair Grounds. Cattle can be seen here before the sale.

AUCTIONEER:

J. W. Durno
CALGARY

For catalogue and further information address:

Dr. Allison Smith, 284 6th St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dispersion Sale of Belgians

On the Culver Farm, 4 miles south of

Kisbey, Sask., Wednesday, Nov. 17

AT 1 o'clock p.m.

In this sale I offer as follows: Heeler, 1267, a three-year-old chestnut stallion, enrolled "A" first class; dam imported, sired by Martin de Bievène, whose get have won many first prizes. Heeler will make his first appearance in the show ring at Regina Winter Fair. Imported mare, ten years old, a regular breeder, with a beautiful Paramount Flashwood filly by her side; this mare is bred to Heeler. Imported mare, twelve years old, Heeler's mother, bred to Paramount Flashwood. A four-year-old mare, a full sister to Heeler, with Paramount Flashwood filly by side, and bred again to Flashwood. A three-year-old mare, dam imported, sired by Martin de Bievène, bred to Flashwood; this mare will be seen at Regina Winter Fair. Another three-year-old mare, sired by Martin de Bievène, and two two-year-old mares, sired by Comet, 971.

**This is a Great Opportunity to secure
PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD STOCK**

TERMS: CASH, but credit can be arranged by responsible parties, submitting bank references.

Kisbey is on the Arcola-Regina branch of the C.P.R.

Transportation from farm to town will be provided.

D. V. RUNKLE, Auctioneer.

R. A. CULVER, Proprietor.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO Clydesdale Breeders

I will sell at the FAIR GROUNDS, REGINA, on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, at 10.30 a.m.

22 HEAD 22

20 Mares and Fillies 2 Stallions

Included in this splendid offering will be **Castle Belle, 30929**, imp. She was first in class and Grand Champion at Toronto in 1912, and again in 1913. Although 12 years old she still retains her freshness and has many years of usefulness before her.

Mary of Silversprings, first yeld mare in class at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1913, and Grand Champion at Dominion Exhibition, Brandon, same year. Two fillies out of this mare, one a two-year-old, the other a yearling, sold for \$850.

All the mature mares in this sale will be bred to Baron's Stamp, my stud header. He is a son of Baron's Pride and his dam was that good mare, Quality.

The whole consignment will be a most attractive lot to Clydesdale breeders, as these mares are all proven producers. They are good, big, thick, deep-bodied mares, and every one a real drafter. This is your opportunity to procure real good ones at your own price.

I will also sell six pure-bred Shorthorn bull calves. These young bulls are well-bred and just at the right age to be of service for next season. If you are looking for a herd header be sure and see them.

TERMS: Half Cash; balance, approved joint notes, payable November 1st, 1921. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Auctioneer: J. W. DURNO, Calgary, Alta.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE TO

WM. GRANT

2222 Osler Street

REGINA, SASK.



Big Unreserved Auction Sale of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle



**45
Females**

**At North Battleford Sask.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1920**

**5
Bulls**

Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; S. A. Ferrie, North Battleford, and other contributors.

These cattle will be sold absolutely without reserve, and everyone is guaranteed a sure breeder

Cows and heifers bred to such famous champion sires as Blackcap McGregor, Jacquelin, Edward of Glencarnock and others, will be sold, many of the cows will have calves at foot and will be rebred

S. A. Ferrie will contribute some of the cream of his herd.

There will be Blackbird, Trojan, Ericas and others of the best Aberdeen-Angus families offered.

Several Show Bulls in the Sale.

For information write:

S. A. FERRIE, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, or J. D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Manitoba.



Here is a Breed— The Shorthorn—

Which gives maximum weight for age.

Which makes economical use of feed.

Which produces steers that sell at the top of the market.

Which has proved its merit under range and farm conditions.

Which furnishes many profitable milking cows that sell at a high price when you are through with them, and whose progeny make first-class butcher bullocks.

If you are interested, write at once for free publications regarding Shorthorn Cattle, to the Secretary.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

J. G. Barron, Pres. G. E. Day, Sec.
Carberry, Man. Guelph, Ont.

Fill in this coupon and send to G. E. Day, Box 285, Guelph, Ontario, for Booklets of facts on the Shorthorn Breed.

Name

Address

For Sale on The Staples Farm

Section Seventeen, Township Seven, Range Six,
West 1st, Manitoba.

1,500 High-Bred OXFORD EWES

Consisting of 300 Lambs, 400 Eighteen months old, 400 Thirty months old, 800 three to five years old, 25 Rams.

These sheep are the result of a number of years careful breeding.
Write to:

G. J. STAPLES, Stephenfield P.O., Man.

or wire him, Carman. You will be met at station and shown the flock.

Prolific Berkshires

Our herd won far more First Prizes than any other herd on the 1920 Western Canada Show Circuit.

Buy the Best at Reasonable Prices
Write Us Regarding Your Wants

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

TORONTO · LONDON · WINNIPEG · MONTREAL

British & Colonial Press

LIMITED

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

ARTISTS & DESIGNERS

PRESS & COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

90, ALBERT STREET
WINNIPEG

Phone A 1969

LUMBER NOTICE

When you want Cheap High-Grade Lumber, Write Us. Buy Direct. **SAVE MONEY.** Twelve years' service to farmers shows hundreds of satisfied customers.

NOR-WEST FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO.
633 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, Imp., Oakland Star Imp., and Right Sort Imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants.—**JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, Macgregor, Man.**

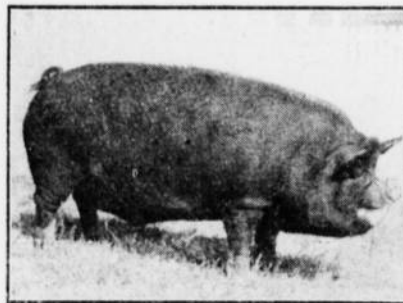
What Will Be The Effect of Tight Money on the Pure-Bred Business?

This question is asked representatives of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association nearly every day. When thunder is heard and the first drops of rain begin to fall the mother hen calls to her chicks and runs for cover. So it is with the human beings. We hear that money is tight, some one else tells us, then again and again others tell the same story. What will be the result? How will it affect my business? asks the breeder.

It is true that banks generally have curtailed credits in an effort to curb speculation and to increase their reserves. A reaction from the reckless speculations and wasteful spending which has occurred in the past eighteen months was bound to come and must be faced. That the pendulum is not swinging farther to the other extreme, causing a paralysis of business and a money panic as a result is a fact for which we shall all be duly grateful.

However, we do not see any cause for serious alarm. Some persons in the pure-bred business who have expanded rapidly and who have been carrying considerable obligations no doubt have felt the effects of the present money market, but the breeder who has a good farm stocked with a herd of breeding cattle need not feel disturbed. Those who have reached out and overstepped themselves may be forced to accept some losses, but in some cases it may be due to poor management as much as to financial conditions.

In the pure-bred cattle business prices may decline somewhat and we would not be surprised if they did, but in some instances a lowering of sale averages would be a benefit to the busi-



Ames Rival 172nd

The \$1,000 herd header at the Wright farms. Most of the sows in the November 2nd sale are bred to this off-time champion.

ness in general rather than the detriment. The following data shows that slight declines occurred as a result of the money panics of 1893 and 1907, but not to such an extent as to lead anyone to think that the business as a whole was unstable. The statistics below give the number of lots of Hereford cattle sold at auction by years and the averages obtained:

Year	Lots	Average
1891	113	\$68.00
1892	268	71.00
1893	61	99.00
1894	170	77.00
1895	105	91.00
1896	414	125.00
1905	1179	115.00
1906	1122	121.00
1907	1358	124.00
1908	936	116.00
1909	1398	127.00
1910	1214	146.00

As can be seen, in 1893 the number of cattle sold at auction was less than the two years previous, but the average higher. In 1894 the average dropped from that of 1893, still remaining higher than 1892, and the number of cattle sold almost trebled over the year 1893. In 1907 the number of cattle sold and the average price was greater than for 1906. In 1908 the numbers and the average both dropped somewhat, but the price very little. In 1909 both the number sold and the average obtained exceeded all previous records. Thus it can be seen that temporary declines occurred, but not such as to cause effect upon the business as a whole, nor any, in fact, when it is taken into consideration that the prices of feeds and other commodities dropped in proportion.

Present-day Prices

The average price of all Herefords
Continued on page 35

1,000 Eggs In Every Hen

Don't Kill Your Yearling Birds
New System of Poultry Keeping.
If You Keep Chickens

CUT THIS OUT

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly 18 years editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over 1,000 minute egg germs in her system—and may be made to lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen is the poultry system explained in a bulletin issued by Mr. Trafford, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader who keeps six hens or more.

If you want your hens to make more money for you, cut this out and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 331N, Tyne Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of his 1,000 EGG HEN Bulletin will be sent by return mail.

CATTLE



Sheep and Horse owners all need our **FREE BOOKLET.** It gives valuable pointers on

Branding and Marking, Dehorning, Castrating, Horn Training, Animal Diseases and Vaccines, Breeding Tables, etc., also a complete list of Stockmen's Supplies. Write Today for Booklet "V." It is free. **Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd.** Head Office: 281 James Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Branches: Calgary and Saskatoon

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonders 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



PREVENT BLACKLEG LOSSES

by using

Scientifically Prepared Vaccines

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

Blackleg Aggressin

(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

A natural aggressin.

Blackleg Filtrate

(GERM-FREE BLACKLEG VACCINE)

An aggressin made from cultures.

WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON BLACKLEG AND ITS PREVENTION.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Largest Herd of Registered HEREFORDS IN CANADA

Frank Collicutt, Willow Spring Ranch, Crossfield, Alberta

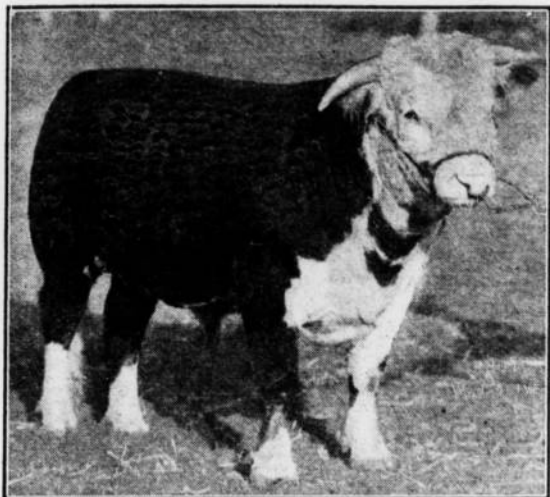
Announces his first Auction Sale
of high-class

Herefords

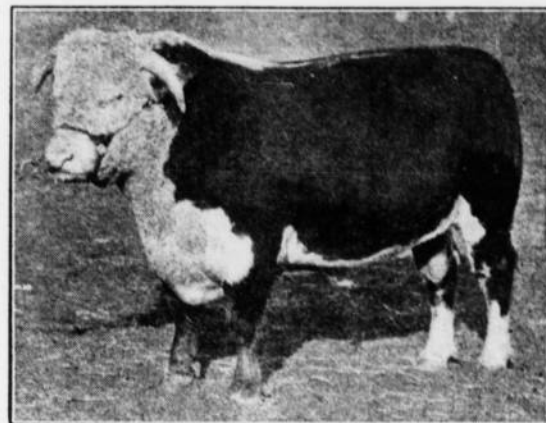
AT
Willow Spring Ranch
ON

Thursday, November 18,
1920, at 11 a.m.

100 Head



WILLOW SPRING REPEAT



GAY LAD 6th

The Bulls will include:

Gay Lad 6th, 852180

calved January 12, 1919; sire, Gay Lad 16th, 412192; dam, Queen Mab, 250542; a full brother of Gay Lad 64th, now being used by O. Harris & Sons.

Gay Lad 3rd, 791623

calved July 9, 1918; sire, Gay Lad 16th; dam, Harris' Princess 331st, 531292.

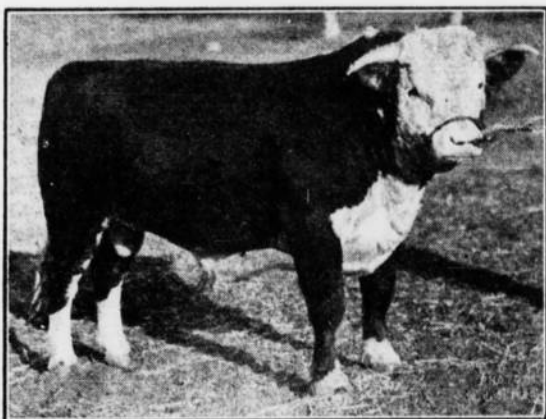
Willow Spring V. C., 836170

sire, Gay Lad 16th; dam, Miss Repeater 66th, 559857. His dam is half sister to Repeater Jr., O. Harris & Sons' international champion.

Also about 30 head of young bulls, all registered in Canada; some registered in American herd book; sired by Gay Lad 16th, Gay Lad 40th, 503718, and Governor Hadley, 399356.



GAY LAD 3rd



WILLOW SPRING V. C.

The Heifers will include:

Thirty two-year-old Heifers

sired by Gay Lad 40th, Governor Hadley and Fairfax Perfection; all bred to Gay Lad 1st, 776814, by Gay Lad 16th; dam, Miss Repeater 20th, by Repeater.

Thirty Yearling Heifers

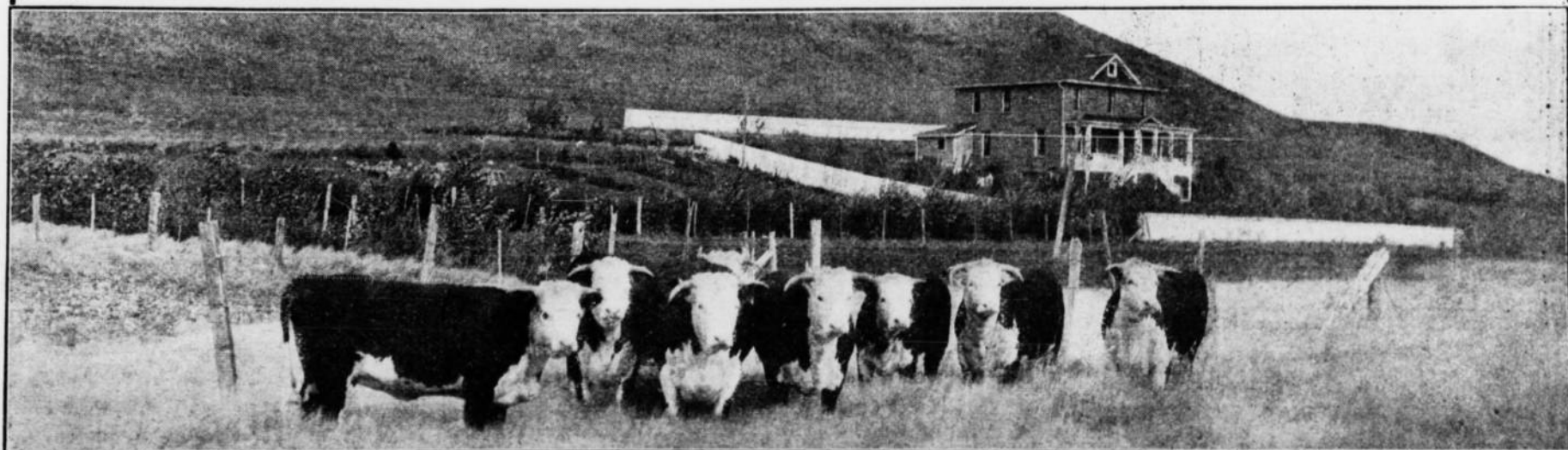
sired by Gay Lad 16th, Gay Lad 40th and Governor Hadley.

Also a number of young cows, heavy in calf, or with calf at foot, sired by Governor Hadley and Fairfax Perfection.

These four bulls are the get of GAY LAD 16th. Note their uniformity, sure test of the prepotency of this great sire, and the ability of his blood to breed on.

The above are selected from my herd of over 600 head of Registered HEREFORDS, and are, without doubt, the choicest ever offered by Auction in Canada

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FURTHER INFORMATION TO **Frank Collicutt, Willow Spring Ranch, Crossfield, Alberta**



A GROUP OF SHOW HEIFERS SELLING

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

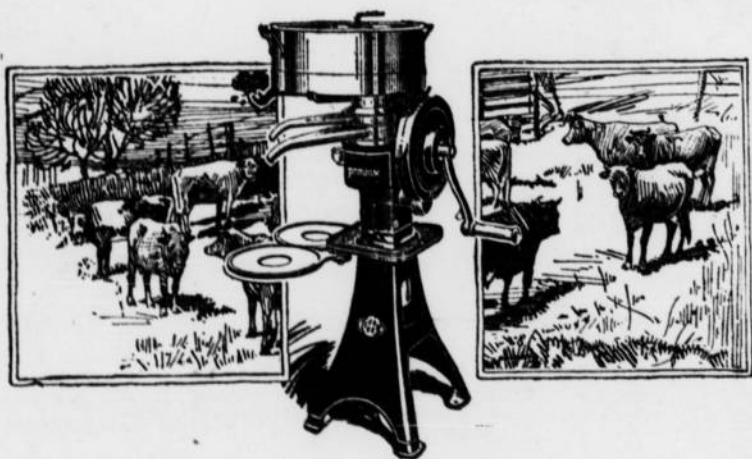
Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Rheumatism, Aching Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, and for Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all. Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada. Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



Another Primrose Feature

PRIMROSE is the **only** cream separator in which oil is forced **through** the bearings and not just to them. It is the **only** separator in which the dirty, used oil is drained out automatically when new oil is poured in.

The secret back of the long-life, easy-running record of the Primrose lies in its splendid lubrication. A simple splash and spray system keeps all working parts drenched every moment of operation. An oil gauge glass shows plainly the right height for oil supply. Fresh oil may be added in a moment. Primrose stands highest with the most careful buyers among farmers and dairymen.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA**

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.
ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. C.



Threshing Wheat on the farm of J. C. Diedericks, Broadacres, Sask.

Electro-treated Seed Grain

Results of Field Tests at Manitoba Agricultural College—By J. H. Ellis

THE stimulation of plant growth by the use of electricity has received attention by various experiments in both Europe and America from time to time.

Two general lines of endeavour have been followed at various times and places, one being the utilization of artificial light, and the second plant stimulation by means of electrical discharges.

1. The utilization of artificial light as a means of electro culture may be divided into two methods, (a) general and (b) specific.

(a) This line of experimentation has been conducted on the theory that light determines plant growth, and that night conditions are non-essential. Plants have been exposed to artificial light for all of the 24 hours, or a large part thereof, in an effort to increase the so-called "growing day." To accomplish this large electric lights were installed above the growing plants, and strong artificial lights turned on after sundown to provide the light that it was assumed the plants would utilize to make greater growth. In other words, it was an attempt to supplement sunlight with electric light.

(b) The followers of the above theory went even further, and it was assumed that as the use of artificial light was sometimes beneficial and sometimes the reverse, that light to be effective must be specific; consequently a multiplicity of colored ray lamps were installed on the theory that different kinds of plants required different colored lights. The results reported indicate that the maturity of truck crops can be hastened, but it is only in a very limited way under greenhouse conditions that economic use can be made of this method of plant stimulation.

2. Plant stimulation by means of electrical discharges.—The object of this method has been to ascertain if electricity is a factor in plant growth by submitting plants to the magnetic influence of electrical induction during the growing period. The general method followed with various modifications to obtain this influence has been to install an apparatus over the crops experimented with, and to submit the plants to electrical discharges or electric induction which radiate from overhead wiring. A series of insulated high tension, high frequency wires was stretched overhead about seven or eight feet from the ground, and was usually composed of wires stretched parallel to each other, and varying from one to 15 feet apart. Sometimes another series or network of wires was laid in the ground about one and a half feet below the surface. One crop was planted under this overhead system of wiring, and another crop planted under similar conditions, minus the wiring, as a control or check. From the time the plants appeared above the ground until near harvest they were subject to the influence of the induced currents which were switched on to the wires. The strength of these currents was generally very high, and has varied in different experiments from 110 to 50,000 and 100,000 volts.

In Scotland increases of 30 per cent. in grain and 58 per cent. increase in straw have been claimed from this method. Other experiments have failed to show any beneficial effects.

The results obtained from the sum total of the above lines of experimen-

tation are all of scientific interest, but as even the best successes reported are apparently non-practical for western crop production, no endeavour has been made to include them in the experimental work at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Electro Treatment of Seed

There is another attempt to make use of electricity in stimulating plant production, however, which is of considerable interest to the grain growers of the West. This consists of the electro treatment of seed before sowing, on the assumption that the process will not only hasten germination, but also that it will give an increased vigor to the young seedlings.

Central treating plants have been recently installed at various places in England, and farmers urged by the promoters to send their seed grain to these centres for treatment. Several investigators have given this process their attention in this country, and Prof. S. C. Lee, of the Physics Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been doing some very thorough work in the laboratory in investigating variations of this method of seed treatment. Grain treated by the most promising of the treatments under investigation has been sown for two years in succession in the field plots at the College by the Field Husbandry Department, and we are submitting a report of the field tests of the same, so that the readers may be familiar with the work in progress.

The method of treatment given the seed was to immerse the seed in a solution of calcium chloride through which was passed an electrical current of 500 volts half ampere strength for a period of six hours. The use of the solution was to obtain a medium which would conduct the current. After the seed was exposed to the current for six hours it was taken out and dried and then sown. As a control or check, other seed out of the same bag was immersed in distilled water for the same length of time, but no electric current was used.

The resulting yield per acre from the wheat thus treated in 1919 was as follows:

	Yield Per Acre.
Electric-treated Seed..	18 bus.
Untreated Seed	14 bus. 30 lbs.

The plots in this experiment were damaged somewhat by birds, and the difference in yield was probably due to experimental error. In 1920, however, electric-treated seed and untreated seed was again sown on seven different plots, arranged to reduce experimental error to a minimum. Half of each plot was sown with electric-treated seed and the other half of each plot was sown with untreated seed. The seeding was done on May 8th, and harvested on August 19th. During the period of growth there was no apparent difference in any of the plots. They were surprisingly uniform in appearance.

The yields in 1920 are as follows:

Plot	Yield Per Acre.	
	Electric Treated.	Untreated.
Plot 1	22 bus. 40 lbs.	22 bus.
" 2	21 " 20 "	22 " 40 lbs.
" 3	22 " 20 "	23 " 20 "
" 4	24 " 20 "	25 " 20 "
" 5	27 " —	26 " 40 "
" 6	28 " —	26 " —
" 7	30 " —	26 " 40 "
Avg. yield	25 bus. 03 lbs.	24 bus. 40 lbs.

From the study of the above table it will be seen that this year at least there

was no very marked difference. If we take the average of all the plots it will be seen that the electric-treated had a very slight advantage in four out of the seven plots. In three of the plots the untreated was slightly better than the treated. From these results the reader can draw his own conclusions.

We are planning to duplicate these field tests for a sufficient length of time to get conclusive information, but the results up to date do not appear to bear out the assumption that electro-treated seed is going to revolutionize grain growing.

Alfalfa or Sweet Clover

Q.—I intend to buy some land which has been cultivated intensively for nine years, giving a good crop each time. As it is a sandy soil, I do not expect much yield in the near future, for the soil is getting poor very quickly on account of the way that land has been cropped. How would alfalfa be for improving the soil? What success may I expect with alfalfa on this sandy land. Is it easy to get a stand under these conditions, and, if so, is it better to seed it in rows or drills, and at what time of year?—L. A., Sask.

A.—Alfalfa prefers a medium light soil, but in this country, where moisture is the limiting factor, we get our heaviest yields on heavier and lower land. If it should happen that there is a substratum of water under your light soil within five to eight feet of the surface it would prove an ideal place for the crop. However, the water level must not be too near the top.

If the land does not drift it should not be difficult to get a stand. For yield of forage we would advise that you seed it in rows three feet apart and cultivate between the rows. This adds to the labor cost, but the crop will always be high enough to cut, and only two or three pounds of seed will be required instead of ten. When seed is worth 75 cents to \$1 a pound this is quite a consideration. It should be seeded in the month of June.

If we consider the crop from a soil improvement standpoint, the situation is quite different. For this purpose the legume crop should be drilled in so that it will occupy all the soil. This makes the seeding expensive, and on this account we consider sweet clover will be a better crop for this purpose. For soil improvement purposes the seed of both alfalfa and sweet clover should be treated with bacteria culture. Sweet clover also, being a true biennial, fits in better with a system of short rotation, thus giving a better chance for conserving moisture.—Prof. L. E. Kirk.

Seed Grain Distribution

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, announces that the annual free distribution of samples of seed grain will be conducted as usual at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The following kinds of seed grain will be sent out this season: Spring wheat (in about five-pound samples), white oats (about four pounds), barley (about five pounds), field peas (about five pounds), field beans (about two pounds), flax (about two pounds). Only one sample can be sent to each applicant.

Applications must be on printed forms, which may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at any time after September 1.

As the stock of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to avoid disappointment. Those who applied too late last season are particularly requested to send in their names at once so that application forms may be forwarded to them. No application forms will be furnished after February 1.

Tariff Commission in Manitoba

Continued from Page 4

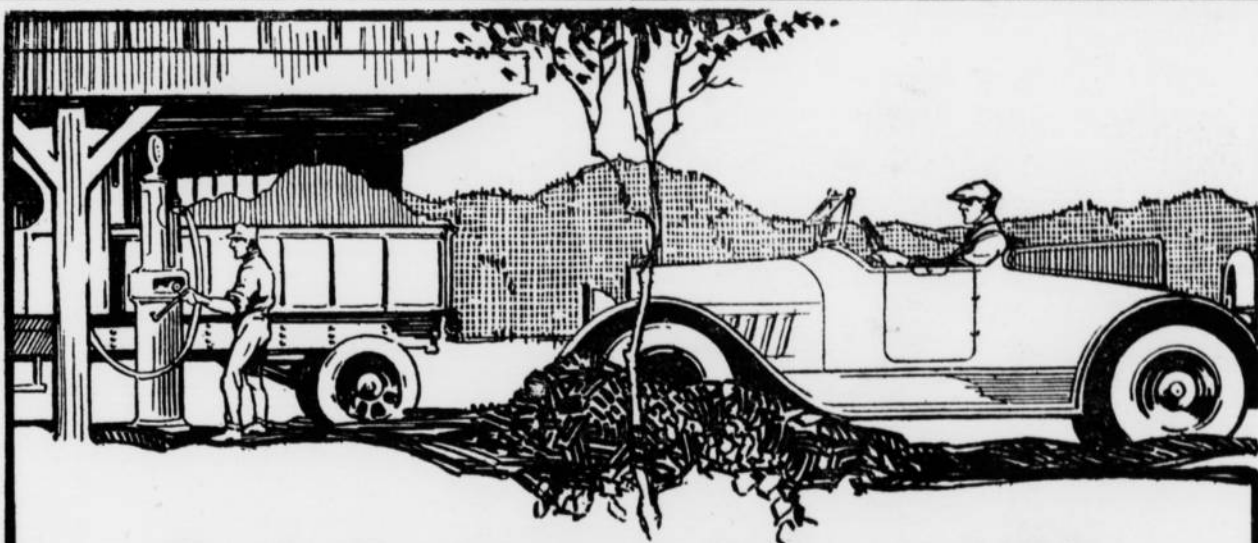
he has to pay on parts and materials which he imports.

Final Session in West

The western tour of the Tariff Commission ended with a sitting at Winnipeg on October 14, at which the chief business was the presentation of a memorandum by Norman P. Lambert on behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, replying to the representations which had been made at different points in the West by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and once more placing the views of the organized

STOP LOOK and LISTEN
before purchasing a baking powder that may possibly contain injurious ingredients. Many food scientists claim that baking powder containing alum is unsafe for use in food. The mere fact that some brands of baking powder have the words "No Alum" on the label is not sufficient proof that they are what they are represented to be. Our chemists find a good many have "No Alum" on the outside, but large quantities of it inside.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
Contains No Alum
Pure Wholesome Economical



Fuels that assure full rated H.P.

IMPERIAL Fuels are made to definite, rigid standards that assure maximum efficiency. In flash point, boiling points and every other quality that affects their value as fuels, they are exactly uniform and high grade. They assure thoroughly dependable performance from tractors and automobiles. In oil cookstoves, heaters and lamps they give odorless light and heat—steady and easily regulated.

Imperial Premier Gasoline

gives tractors and automobiles that full range of power which only a straight-distilled, *real* gasoline can provide. Ignites quickly and burns up completely. Furnishes maximum power on a lean mixture. Delivers big mileage and H.P. per gallon. Keeps down carbon trouble.

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil

is recognized by many leading manufacturers of kerosene tractors as the ideal fuel. They recommend its use. Clean-burning and free from sediment, it keeps down engine troubles that come from carbon. In lamps, heaters and oil cookstoves it burns steadily and without smoke or odor.



Available everywhere in Canada—every gallon of standard quality.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

BLUE RIBBON TEA

Don't waste your time and money in trying to find something "just as good" as
BLUE RIBBON TEA

EAT
**Som-Mor
Biscuit
TODAY**



MOTOR, RIDE, PLAY GOLF
ENJOY OUTDOOR SPORTS
AND A MILLION SIGHTS
ON THE
PACIFIC COAST
AT
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA
AND THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES
800 Miles of Scenic Beauty
This Season Extend the Trip to
CALIFORNIA
For Full Information, Reservations, Etc.
Ask Any Agent of
"THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY"
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

farmers before the commission. This memorandum is printed in full on page seven of this issue of The Guide.

Another important contribution to the case against the present high tariff was made by Premier Norris on behalf of the legislature and government of Manitoba. Mr. Norris expressed the conviction that protection was a burden upon agriculture, the basic industry of Manitoba, and submitted a resolution, unanimously passed by the legislature, asking for the downward revision of the tariff along the lines of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Sawmills and the Tariff

C. Rice-Jones, appearing on behalf of U.G.G. Sawmills Limited, Hutton Mills, B.C., said: "We have a plant at Hutton with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day, or approximately 18,000,000 feet of lumber a year. We manufacture all kinds of common and dimension lumber, also ceiling and flooring, besides other kinds of finished lumber and lath. We understand that some mills have stated that they must have the tariff to protect them or they cannot continue operations. Our experience in the business does not bear this out. We are prepared to operate our plant in competition with the lumber from the United States; in fact, we have shipped a certain amount of lumber to the United States, and have sold it in competition with the United States product. At the same time there is a tariff of 27½ per cent. on sawmill machinery, and it would certainly be a great assistance in conducting our operations if the tariff on sawmill machinery were abolished or reduced to a revenue basis."

Implement Prices

Mr. Rice-Jones, on behalf of United Grain Growers' Limited, also said: "Our company is in the farm implement distributing business, and I wish to make a brief statement showing how much cheaper we could sell farm machinery to the farmers of the prairie provinces if there were no tariff duties on these goods. The following are illustrations of the increase in cost through the operation of the customs tariff:

Article	Total Increase in Price on Account of Duty
Plow, 12 inch gang	15.98
Cultivator	23.60
Seed Drill, 20 single disc	26.55
Washing Machine	19.82
Grain Grinders	7.80
Small Gas Engines	25.28
Disc Harrow	9.10
Mower	8.50
Hay Buncher	1.62
Road Grader	344.77
Road Maintainer	108.48

"These are figures showing how much higher we are forced to sell machinery owing to the tariff. In view of the fact that some of the Canadian manufacturers have stated that they could manufacture machinery as cheaply in Canada as it can be manufactured in the States, we would like them to explain why they do not sell the machinery which they manufacture in Canada cheaper than we sell the same machinery which we purchase in the States, and upon which we pay customs duty when we bring it into the country."

Labor Member Speaks

Others appearing at Winnipeg were T. R. Deacon, who asked for the continuance of protection on iron and steel products; F. A. Gemmill, a real estate and insurance agent of Selkirk, who supported protection on behalf of the industries of that town; Edward Parnell, president of the Prairie Section of the C.M.A., who presented a mass of statistics from Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, and Canada with the object of showing that farmers everywhere escape the income tax, and that tariff is the fairest and best means of raising revenues; W. D. Bayley, M.L.A., who spoke for the Dominion Labor party, and contended that while protection was immoral and wasteful it made no difference to the economic interest of the working man; and Mrs. Dick, who appealed for a reduction of the duties on the food and clothing of the people, pointing out that the protective tariff was a heavy burden, particularly on the poor and on those who were bringing up children.



Ever Make Banana Whip?

1 envelope COX'S GELATINE, ½ cup (1 gill) cold water, 2 cups (1 pint) hot milk, 3 ripe bananas sieved, 1 lemon, 1 cup (½ lb.) sugar, ½ teaspoonful red or yellow color.

Mix Gelatine and water together, add milk, and when dissolved add bananas, strained lemon juice, sugar, and color. Beat until the mixture begins to stiffen, pour it into a serving dish, set in a cool place for a few hours and serve with milk or cream.

This is just one of the delicious rich desserts that can be made with Cox's Gelatine. Pure, unsweetened, and unflavored, Cox's Gelatine is the secret of many creamy puddings, appetizing savories, and dainty salads.

Keep a box or two always on the pantry shelf. You will find it convenient in making delicious desserts and different salads.

Our new book is brimful of recipes for making dainty and tempting desserts, salads, soups, etc. We shall be very glad to send you a free copy.

Write for Cox's Gelatine Recipes.

COX'S
Instant Powdered
GELATINE

J. & G. COX, Limited
Dept. J. 315 William Ave.
WINNIPEG

The New Way The Better Way

The Sample Market

I will handle your grain on commission and pay a

LIBERAL ADVANCE

A. D. LeMAY

Commission Merchant

GRAIN EXCHANGE FORT WILLIAM



You'll appreciate
KING
of the
ROAD
OVERALLS

They save you money!

Ask Your Dealer For Them!

R. J. Whitla & Company, Limited,
WINNIPEG

In and Around the Shops

Odds and Ends Picked up Here and There Regarding this Year's Styles—By Majorie Morton

ON walking past the shops on Main Street or Portage Avenue this autumn one is struck by one thing in particular, and that is the predominance of fall colors in the things shown. Oranges of every shade are foremost. Coats, suits, dresses, and hats are brown with touches of orange and gold. Next to brown comes good old stable navy blue. But it must be confessed that this year navy blue is running under a great handicap to brown. The browns this year are very pretty, ranging from very light to a "nigger" that is almost black, while some are plain and some are mixed. One tailor said, "Nothing matters so much this year except that the new suit or coat should be brown."

In spite of the high cost of fur goods, suits and coats are trimmed with profusions of fur, fur collars and cuffs, fur bands at the bottom of suit coats, fur buttons, fur pockets, in fact fur trimmings wherever there is room for them. The retail prices of furs this year are higher than ever; a good quality plucked beaver shawl collar, such as is worn on many of the coats, coming at \$100. On pricing the various fur coats and without exact comparison with last year's quality and price, seals, coons and plucked beavers seem to be between \$100 and \$200 higher this year. Yet somehow people are buying them. The other day I stood in one of the leading furriers while a good-looking young professional woman was examining seal coats. After trying on half a dozen and discussing their relative merits with the salesgirl, she bought a seal coat trimmed elaborately with sable, priced at \$1,000, plus \$100 luxury tax, with no more ado than I would walk up to a handkerchief counter and buy a handkerchief that was 25 cents dearer than I expected to pay. This is still rather early in the season to know how fur sales are going, but the salespeople say that the turnover compares favorably with other years, one furrier saying much better this year. There is very little change in the furs being shown this year, furs being a pretty staple thing. Opposum is used a great deal for trimmings, and makes a specially striking trimming for seal and cloth coats. Fur coats are a little shorter than last year; most of them have belts and are fairly full; while the shawl collar is to a large extent replacing the cape collar which has been so popular for the last couple of years. However, don't rush to your furrier to have your collar altered, cape collars are still shown, and will be for some time. The cape collars that are shown are much deeper than those of formerly, when open-reaching to the waist at the back and hanging over the shoulders in a veritable cape.

Novelty Stitching

Cloth coats and suits are elaborately trimmed with fancy or novelty stitching in floss and chenille. The tailors have appliances to their sewing machines to do the stitching, but the amateur can easily get a similar effect by handwork. If the coat or suit is fur trimmed, the buttons are frequently also of fur. Most of the coats have belts. The tailors' style books show many models in the becoming pouched effects, but the designers explain that the pouch effects are practically impossible for winter coats in this country, since they must, to be warm, be made of the heaviest materials and interlined with either flannel or chamois, a combination that does not lend itself to draping or pouch effects. Muffs, the tailors explain, are "taboo," large, comfortable pockets in the coats taking their place. It must be confessed that the result is rather hard on the coat,

but Fashion is frequently a rather extravagant mistress. The slouchy effect of hands in pockets is as apt to be replaced by a style that eliminates pockets altogether.

Being of a frugal nature, and being, moreover (frugality or no frugality) unable to keep up with the H.C.L., it was necessary for me to wear again this year my old suit. Determined to be up to date on one point at least, I recklessly made the skirt two inches shorter. After the injury, as I was afraid it was, had been done, I went in to see the tailor who made the suit and told him what I had done.

"Too short!" And he raised his brows in a way that only a tailor can when a customer decides to do without a suit a year when suits are very high priced. "Too short!" Why, there's no such thing this year."

And to look at the models in the shops that tailor surely spoke a truism. Winnipeg is a pretty conservative city when it comes to radical changes in clothes, and so far I have seen no women who wear the skirts as short as the new models would indicate as being the correct thing. The suit coats come almost to the knees, particularly those trimmed with fur.

The Corset Question

So far I have not discussed with a modiste the question of corsets, nor have I seen it discussed by any fashion authority this fall. But it would appear that corsets for many, the slight at any rate, are a thing of the past. Early this fall I watched a fashion display in a theatre in one of the American cities. The girls at that display certainly did not wear corsets, and, strange as it may seem to some, the gowns and suits did not suffer from their absence. On the other hand, the style of the garments would have been lost had the models' figures conformed to a corset. It is true that the models were slight, but there was a freedom of movement that is not possible to the wearer of a corset. It would seem from that display that one effect to be attained is an absence of evenness in the lower edge of the skirt. This unevenness was secured in many ways, by harem hems, by the ends of a girdle that hangs longer than the skirt, by points on overskirts that are longer than the skirt proper, by lower hanging fringe and beads, and in a score of ways. It all tends to enhance the informal and more or less slouchy effect. Contrasting effects in a great range of materials and colors are much used. Sleeves are elbow length or longer. Steel and silver beads are used extensively in trimming, the patterns for the trimming being very elaborate.

A word about shoes. Almost any kind is in good style, but the shops are showing styles with a little less pointed toes. Women of all ages are going in strongly for the Oxford with walking heels and the wool stockings in the fashionable heather mixtures.

Doesn't Happen Often

A young Mrs. Newlywed was boasting about her husband. "George has no faults," she proudly proclaimed; "he doesn't drink and he doesn't gamble." "Doesn't he smoke?" enquired a new acquaintance. "Well," said the bride, "after a good dinner he may smoke a cigar—but that's only once a month or so."



You Take No Risk
when you order

Hallam's
Guaranteed
Furs

"From Trapper to Wearer"

If for any reason you are not satisfied you simply return the furs at our expense, and we send back your money in full.

That is our guarantee. Can anything be fairer?

We couldn't afford to do business on this basis unless we know our furs are right.

We know that 99 people out of every 100 are delighted with their "Hallam Furs." **Delivered to You \$19.95**

It is also much cheaper to buy your furs by this method. Hallam's furs come direct from the trapper, and go direct to you, thus you save the middlemen's profits and expenses.

Simply write out your order for the fur coat or set you have selected from Hallam's Book of Fur Fashions and send it to us with the money.



Grey Wolf Set

FREE Hallam's 1921 Edition
Book of Fur Fashions

Send a Post Card—
That's all

Address
it
like
this

CANADA POST CARD
THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

John Hallam Limited
(Department No. 257)
Toronto Ont.

On the back
write this

Please Send me Free
the 1921 Edition of Hallam's
Book of Fur Fashions

YOUR NAME
(IN FULL)

STREET NO.
(OR RURAL ROUTE)
P.O.

PROV.

and by return mail
you will receive this book

Hallam's
BOOK OF
FUR FASHIONS

1921 Edition
More interesting than ever. The 48 pages contain over 300 illustrations from photographs of Hallam furs as they appear on real live people. This book is filled with real bargains in fur coats and sets, at prices same to everybody anywhere in Canada. We guarantee to satisfy you or refund your money. Send for your copy to-day. It will be gladly mailed to you free of charge.



Snowflake
THE FULL STRENGTH
Ammonia

**CUTS GREASE
SOFTENS WATER
SAVES SOAP**

"Household Effects \$500⁰⁰"

A True Story
By R. L. Wood



RECENTLY a farmer died, leaving an estate valued at \$25,000. Of that sum, \$500 represented "household effects."

Before his death he frequently deplored the fact that his grown-up children had left home and gone to the city. His disappointment was not that he had lost money by their desertion, which had compelled him to leave part of his farm unworked for want of help. He was an affectionate father, who liked to have his children near him.



Good-Bye Dad

He could not understand why they should want to drift away one by one. Strangers may have wondered also until they read that item in the inventory of the estate—"Household effects, \$500."

Waiting for Better Days

For a generation that family had lived in a house with an irreducible minimum of furniture. When as a young fellow the farmer had taken his blushing bride home, he did not have a great deal of money to put into furniture. Both were content to wait for better days. But when better days came, and there was a modest sum available, it was spent on better accommodations and furnishings for the live stock. That was fine. That was humane. It was also good business.

One of the Best in Several Counties



In time the farm came to be one of the best equipped in several counties. The machinery was of the very latest and best description. The

live stock were glad and content to stay on the farm. But the young folks were not content to stay.

There were four sons and two daughters. A piece of furniture had been added to the house from time to time, generally the second-hand furniture store supplied the need. For years the family managed with just as little and as cheap furniture as could be made serve their turn. The stable and barn were comfortable, but inside the old farmstead there was neither comfort nor beauty.

\$6,000 at 6 Per Cent

An item in the inventory showed \$6,000 invested in securities paying 6 per cent. Part of that money invested in comfortable, artistic furniture would have transformed the farm-house into a real home and would have paid the farmer infinitely better, both in cash and moral dividends.



The house furnished with suitable and moderately priced furniture, instead of its scattering of cheap odds and ends, would have attracted the children. Children naturally love the beautiful, and their natures crave for its presence. Some of the boys might have been inclined to remain on the farm and the mother might not have been left alone to carry on the dairying and other duties.

A Hard Chest Against the Wall



Bare walls and scantily covered floors, a hard chest against the wall in lieu of a couch, offer feeble counter-attractions to the lure of the luxurious city.

The children who deserted the farm probably did not blame the lack of home comforts for their desertion. They were not jealous of the cows and horses because of their more comfortable quarters. They carried away with them many happy memories of the old homestead.

But they went, and can you wonder when you read that illuminating item? —"Household effects, \$500."

"Better Furnished Homes Mean Greater Happiness"

Beautiful furniture transforms an ordinary, uninteresting house into a real home, in which it is a pleasure to live.

It brings an atmosphere of cheerfulness and brightness into every room. It delights the eye. It gives rest and comfort to the body. It brings contentment to the mind. It gladdens the heart. It makes home life more attractive. It makes people take more pride in their homes.

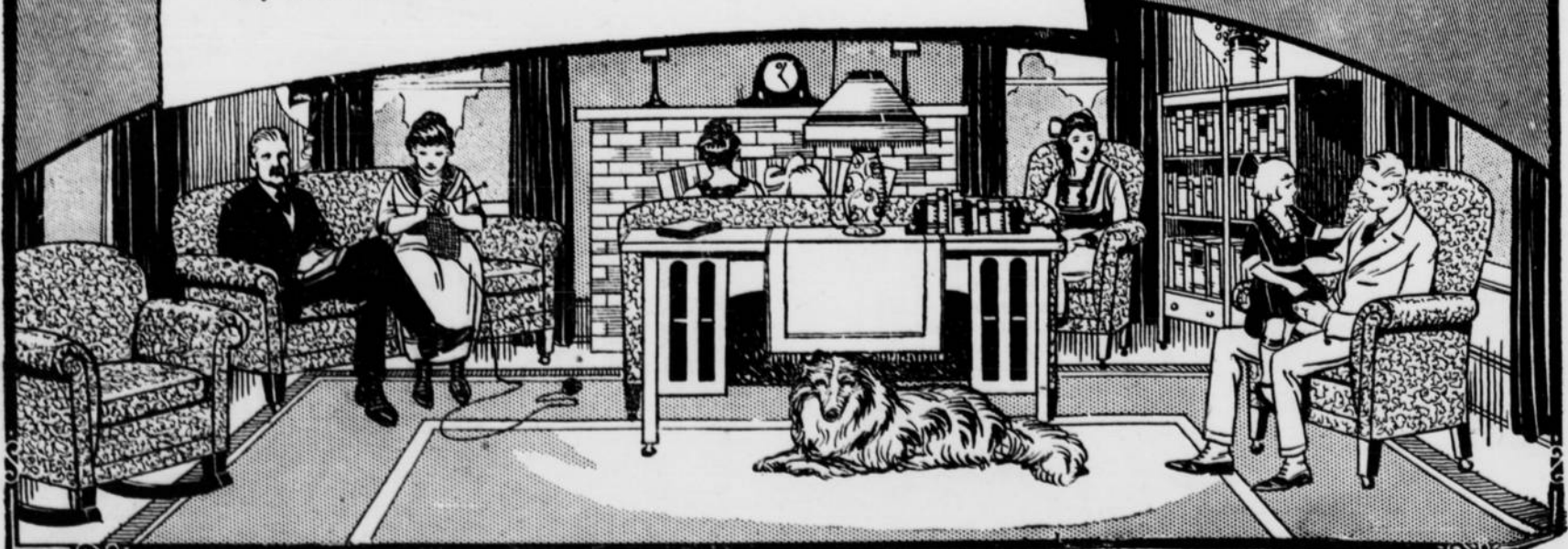
Nothing that you can buy will give your family more years of happiness and solid satisfaction than modern furniture.

And beautiful, well-made, Canadian furniture is obtainable in moderately-priced sets and individual pieces, as well as in the more elaborate and expensive suites.

THE HOME FURNISHINGS BUREAU

Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Toronto, Canada

Note—The Home Furnishing Bureau does not sell furniture or goods of any kind. Its object is to promote a greater interest in the furnishing of Canadian homes. Your local dealer will be pleased to give you any information you desire about suitable furniture for your home.



The Countrywoman

Women Before Commissions

APPARENTLY the women who represented the United Farm Women of Manitoba and the Women's Section, Council of Agriculture, made a very credible presentation to the Tariff Commission, when they appeared before it in Brandon on October 14. Mrs. J. S. Wood, president of the U.F.W.M., and Mrs. W. Elliott, director for Marquette, represented the U.F.W.M., while Miss Finch, secretary of both organizations, represented both bodies when she made her statement. At any rate, according to The Brandon Sun, "It may be remarked that Sir Henry Drayton, chairman, said at the close of the noon session, that the ladies displayed a rare grasp of fiscal problems, and he believed their briefs as well prepared as those submitted by the men, if not better."

It is regrettable that space will not permit The Grain Growers' Guide to publish the statements in full, but they will, no doubt, be later issued in pamphlet form for distribution.

Miss Finch took up the question from the angle of its burden on the home and the content of the home. She began with the materials for building, took later the furnishings and then dealt with clothing and groceries. Miss Finch, in dealing with the furnishings, took wholesale prices in St. Paul and computed the tariff burden on that basis. She was able to show that, when the modest furnishings amounted to \$254.55 wholesale price, the consumer on this side of the line paid that price plus tariff and plus dealers' profits on all charges. The tariff alone, without the handling profits on the tariff, amounted to \$72.75. In other words, the consumer paid \$72.75 for which he received no furniture. Since he bought the things in the United States, the \$72.75 went into the Dominion treasury, but if he had bought the same things of Canadian manufacture, he would have paid the \$72.75 into some manufacturer's pocket by way of a special inducement to keep him in business (so he would say).

In dealing with the diminishing purchasing power of the dollar, Miss Finch used this trite example: "Ten years ago butter sold for 25 cents a pound, and one pound of butter purchased a broom, five yards of cotton, or four ironstone-ware cups and saucers; now a pound of butter sells for 60 cents, and it takes two pounds to purchase the same quality of broom, two and a half pounds for five yards of cotton, and one and a half for four cups and saucers."

Mrs. Wood related some of the incidents of her three pioneering experiences, all of which went to show that the mediums of production on the farm should certainly go untaxed. Mrs. Elliott made an investigation, which must have taken days, covering the homes in her neighborhood, to ascertain the living conditions there which would throw some light on the question of tariff in relation to agriculture.

These briefs will all be dealt with from time to time on The Countrywoman page. If you wish a copy, drop a line to the United Farmers of Manitoba, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, Canada. One meeting of your club, whether it is an Institute, a U.F.W.M., Homemakers' or Ladies' Aid or anything else, should be devoted to a perusal of these addresses.

Marketing Poultry

Mrs. John Holmes, of Asquith, the convener of the markets' committee for the Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, sends in some helpful suggestions for co-operation by the women of Saskatchewan with the co-operative creameries. Women should remember that to do business with their own co-operative enterprises is to contribute to the further business success of farmers. It is not enough to read or listen to a splendid paper at your club on Co-operation if you do not go out and act your co-operation. Saskatchewan has one of the most ambitious co-operative schemes in its co-operative creameries that can be found in the three western provinces,

but it can measure up to its ambitions only if the farm people co-operate through them. Mrs. Holmes suggests a real avenue through which every farm woman in Saskatchewan may act out her ideals of co-operation. If you are interested in this business Mrs. Holmes will be glad to give further information.

"Now is the time for the farmer's wife to go over her flock and weed out all boarders who are not paying their board. Too many hens are kept from one year to another until they become 'great grandmothers.' Why not ship all grandmothers—do not allow them to become 'great.' In other words, a hen is past its best production period after two years. All third-year birds should be killed except in exceptional cases,



In Pensive Mood

such as of expensive show birds or of some particular strain that might pay to keep another year. The co-operative creameries have killing stations in Regina and Saskatoon, and circulars with all information may be had from them upon request.

"They prefer having birds in good condition and suggest that any having wry tails and crooked breast bones should be kept for home consumption, otherwise a lower grade must be accepted. I went over the Saskatoon creamery last spring and saw the birds in the different grades, and it was an education. The first and second-grade birds were beautifully packed and were an even bunch both as to size and quality. These brought the highest market prices. The deformed birds went as culls and were sold for what they would bring. Moral: Ship only the best and make a name for yourself as a shipper of high-class stuff.

"Standard crates that conform to railway regulations will be sent upon application to the co-operatives at a rental of 25 cents each, which will be deducted from cheque. If the crates are not returned a charge of \$4.00 each is levied."

Butter-Making Contest

Mrs. Laura Chisholm, who frequently contributes to The Grain Growers' Guide, was a visitor to the National Exhibition in Toronto this year, and sent in the following interesting story of the butter-making contest. She adds the suggestion that it might very advantageously be worked out at country fairs:

Among the many interesting and ever-fascinating sights at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year, the test of speed and skill in butter-making with farmers' wives and daughters as contestants held first place to hundreds of eager spectators in the dairy amphitheatre. In the open space in the centre of the floor were the women taking part in the competition.

Each was provided with a creamer containing 25 pounds of cream, a barrel churn, a butter worker, printer, steamed pails, scrub brushes in two sizes, cheese-cloth, parchment paper, board and chair.

The white-clad contestants waited for the signal to start. When the hands of his watch pointed to two o'clock, the judge nodded and then the white caps began to bob about violently—the race was on. "They got their cream yesterday," someone whispered, "you see it takes skill to ripen it." They are given sweet cream and the necessary starter. Ten points are allowed on the judge's score card for skill in ripening. When she had scalded and cooled her churn each contestant having tested the temperature of her cream with a dairy thermometer strained the cream into the churn, rinsed the creamer and clamped down the top of her churn. Before starting to churn, she brushed up any water she had spilled on the floor, because neatness and cleanliness counted 20 points.

"Isn't it funny how quite differently each runs her churn," said the talkative observer, "that one lifts the whole machine right off the floor with each revolution." On the other side was one who worked with an easy rhythmic motion that showed a command of muscles and nerves; she did not finish first, she would probably have good butter and would not be tired and cross when the time was up.

In 22 minutes from the time she had started, the first one opened her churn, she poured water over the inside to rinse off any granules of butter, and, after placing pail and strainer, removed the plug and allowed the butter to drain off. From this time on, it was like watching a circus. Over on the farthest side two were still churning. Next on the left one was washing her butter, one was weighing salt, and another waiting for the scales to weigh her portion; still another was scalding her worker and printer. The judges were hovering around, peeping into each churn and making little marks on their score cards. The men in the audience looked as if they wanted to get up and shout as they would at a ball game, but restrained themselves to some extent and confined their remarks to stage whispers of, "look at that now!" and, "can you beat that!" and, "that was pretty neat, the way she rolled up that roll!"

The basis for judging was 100 points, divided as follows: Skill in ripening, 10; preparation of utensils, 5; straining and coloring cream, 5; granular butter, 5; washing and salting, 5; working butter, 10; neatness and cleanliness, 20; exhaustiveness in churning, 10; time, 10; and one-fifth of the score was for the butter itself, 20.

The first prize was \$25, and each contestant got some reward according to her score. This plan could be worked out to good advantage to provide a great deal of interest at local fairs or other gatherings.

Paragraphs From Mrs. Elliott

Here are some pointed paragraphs chosen at random from Mrs. Elliott's address to the Tariff Commission:

"Every home had a sewing machine. Why? To get the greatest possible results out of the woman in keeping the little home together. Now, on this item I cannot pass. Forty-eight homes, 48 sewing machines. Fourteen dollars tariff on each means \$670 given out by these homes that were themselves in dire need of that \$14."

"Out of 48 homes, the only other labor-saving devices were egg beaters, dust mops, floor mops, potato parers, each and all bearing the tariff. Twenty-one homes did not even have these."

"Thirty-eight out of 48 rise at 5 a.m. all summer, 6 a.m. all winter. . . . The retiring hours of the farm woman do not indicate an eight-hour day, unless eight in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. Twenty end their day's work at 9 p.m., 15 at 10 p.m., seven at 11 p.m."

"Asked, 'Do you really work till 10 and 11 at night?' they replied, 'We do



Cuticura Is All You Need For Your Skin

Bathe with Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores. If signs of pimples, redness or roughness are present smear gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing to soothe and heal. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTIST CHAIR

Every modern scientific equipment is in this modern establishment, in the hands of skilled dentists to make the work painless.

Our work is incomparable in finish and appearance. Have you been dreading to have your dental work done? No need of it; we have scores of satisfied patients who will tell you we

"DIDN'T HURT A BIT."

Are you dissatisfied with the fit of your artificial teeth? If so, try our Patent, Double Suction, Whalebone, Vulcanite Plates

Painless extracting of teeth. Gold Fillings, Porcelain Fillings, Silver and Alloy Fillings.

Every bit of dental work carries the Robinson stamp. When you get tired experimenting with unskilled dentists, give me a trial. Hundreds upon hundreds of testimonials from patients. I have no other office in Western Canada. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous dentists who try to make you believe they have my system.

Remember the location.

DR. ROBINSON

Dentist and Associates
Birks Building - Smith and Portage
WINNIPEG : CANADA



if you call sewing, patching and darn-ing work."

"In the case of the 16 immediate neighbors, only five children—and they out of one house—have taken high school training; three of these became qualified teachers, one got one year at university. I can vouch for these five because I am their mother, and I can safely say, high prices have caused me untold trials and humiliating experiences in attaining the point I have reached. In giving education to children there are four home interests affected by high prices, namely: Books, clothing, provisions, and conveyances. Books, especially readers, are five times as expensive as in Ontario."

"Note: None of my information was derived from persons addicted to liquor. None of my examples are people who use liquor in any form known to them."



Always the same rich, full-flavored tea.
Sold only in the sealed air-tight Red
Rose Carton.

**Corona
Steel
Range**

Shortens Household Work

THIS is the range which has made the name "Corona" synonymous with comfortable cooking from coast to coast. It is a combination of years of building not ranges alone, but also a mechanical expression of what women need to shorten and brighten their hours of household work.

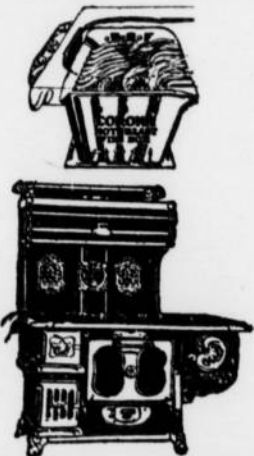
The Corona Range pictured here is a masterpiece in the art of range making and without a superior in the world. It is a guarantee that the householders of Canada can obtain a range to do the work they have to do conveniently, and economically. Its performance will give you satisfaction for a lifetime.

Built in two sizes, 9-19 and 9-21.

Write for free illustrated catalogue and we will tell you where you can see a "Corona".

Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited
ORILLIA ONTARIO

Western Distributing Houses: Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton. Eastern Distributing Houses: London, Ont.; Smiths Falls, Ont.; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.; Lonsbury Co., Ltd., New Castle, N.B.



This Valuable Book Free

What you should
know about

**Burlington Steel
Fence Posts**

is contained in this

valuable book, which we will send you Free.

It tells why BURLINGTON STEEL FENCE POSTS are the best and most economical posts to use—how they improve your farm—why they are a permanent investment, requiring no after expense for upkeep and why the special "U" design anchors the post firmly and solidly.

Learn the modern way of erecting wire fences.
Write for this valuable book to-day.

All good fence, hardware and implement dealers sell Burlington Steel Fence Posts or we will supply you direct. Immediate shipment.

**BURLINGTON
PRODUCTS LIMITED**
313 Sherman Ave. N.
Hamilton, Canada.



Farm Women's Clubs

Sunnyvale's Enthusiasm

WE have always heard that Sunnyvale is a very useful local, and if the members have the kind of enthusiasm this poem would indicate, it is no wonder Sunnyvale is "up and doing." It is signed by Gladys L. Smithson:

To Sunnyvale Local

Our Sunnyvale's a local
With a spirit proud and high;
If its members have a limit,
It's the bright Alberta sky.

If to do your bit is something,
Or make a picnic a success,
Then Sunnyvale's a local
That has surely done her best.

If to aim at something higher
Than the last thing it has done,
Here's to Sunnyvale, our local,
Best beneath Alberta's sun.

How to win co-operation

Is a story ever new;
There Sunnyvale's a local,
Beaten, but by very few.

To create a friendly spirit,
And help lonely minds to grow,
Then Sunnyvale's a local
That most surely is not slow.

If to bring some better thing
Into every life it nears,
Then Sunnyvale's a local
That deserves three rousing cheers.

Wolverine News

The Wolverine W.G.G.A., which now has 23 members, has met regularly since February. We have made some improvements in our cemetery, and continued our endeavors toward obtaining a hospital for Guernsey and district, but this, alas! seems rather slow work.

We held a very successful dance on Empire Day, the proceeds of which went to pay the expenses of the delegates to the convention in Saskatoon. We were also glad to send a donation to G.W.V. In July we arranged a picnic for our "New Canadians," and although the weather was not very propitious, those who attended had a very good time. Dr. Anderson kindly paid us a visit, and in the evening gave an illustrated lecture in the school. The collection at this was given to the R.E.A. The August meeting was a joint one with the Sydenham Section, and it was a really interesting meeting. The programme comprised of readings, music and papers on: The Education of Women, and Saskatchewan Laws and Women's Part in Them. After lunch a collection was taken and donated to the Social Service Council.—Mrs. O. H. Carveth, secretary, Wolverine W.G.G.A.

Rounthwaite U.F.W.M.

Rounthwaite U.F.W.M. occasionally holds its meetings at Glen Souris. There it has some members who are too far away to attend the regular meetings held at Rounthwaite. The section much appreciated an address from Mrs. Gee, of Virden, and Mrs. Parker, of Gilbert Plains. They held their first U.F.M. picnic on the baseball grounds on June 20. The U.F.W.M. had a booth. In August they had a dressmaking demonstrator, who gave them a short course which they all found very interesting, in fact they cannot speak too highly of that kind of work. They are making plans for a library and have bought a sectional bookcase to store it.

Analysis of U.F.W.M.

Manitoba has recently been compiling some statistics regarding her sections of the U.F.W.M. It is found that 87 new members were secured in 27 locals during the summer drive, making a total membership of 456. Some of the locals have associate members. The aggregate number of associate members is 128. Sixteen of the clubs have programs and 18 have Central Office handbooks. Nine of the clubs secured some of the Extension Service, while eight of them were unable to do so. Ten of the clubs have a nurse, or live in a community where there is one.

What Others Have Done

Club work need never suffer for the want of something to do. These clubs have worked out splendid ideas. Birtle Institute raised over \$600 since January 1, which has cleared the local hospital of debt.

Maple Leaf U.F.W.A. has purchased a piano. This is for the U.F.A. hall at Box Springs. They raised the money mostly by putting on a series of dances which proved financially successful. Claresholm U.F.W.A. had a rest room at the fair this year. They were given a corner in one of the buildings. This space was curtained off into two rooms, toilet and rest room. The latter was made attractive and comfortable with flags of welcome, Japanese lanterns, table, couch and chairs. On the table was literature sent from Central office. The ladies of the local in turn acted as hostess. Five names were added to the membership roll. The rest room was a great success.

Belmont Women's Institute is trying to get a district nurse. The members served lunch at their local seed grain fair, and they have donated \$25 to the Children's Home, besides looking after the needy in their own locality.

Ellenville Institute has been busy doing necessary sewing for the Hamiota hospital. Ardrossan U.F.W.A. held an exhibition of flowers, vegetables, canned goods, cooking and boys' woodwork in the Orange Hall. Special prizes were offered to the juniors. They report the fair a great success. Busby U.F.W.A. sent flowers to a lady in the Edmonton hospital. The Dugald Institute sent a bale of clothing and \$25 to a destitute family in the drought area of Saskatchewan.

The Newdale local, U.F.W.A., which starts with a membership of 33, has held a shadow sale which proved a great success. Their net profit was \$32.15. Blackfalds had a home canning demonstration which proved of great value. Blackfalds later packed a box with all sorts of things useful in a house and sent it to Miss Archibald, recently provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A.

Berry Water U.F.W.A. at its last meeting had a demonstration on canning fruit and vegetables.

Picnics Ever Popular

Social affairs seem to have been a very popular feature of club work in Alberta during the past summer. Rainbow local reports having held their annual picnic at the Rainbow hall. The women's section had a fishpond on the grounds. All the ladies donated caps, aprons and other small articles, which were fished out for 20, 30 or 50 cents. This caused a lot of fun and excitement and added \$33.60 to the U.F.W.A. funds.

Mrs. Snyder, of Cabin Lake, says that their annual picnic was a great success this year, and remarks that everybody is now quite happy that they are getting a good crop. Gould U.F.W.A. had a little dance and served lunch after a meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Harris, the district director, and Mr. Flett, of the U.G.G. in Calgary. Mrs. C. B. Thackler says that their very first money-making achievement was a dance, which gave them a net sum of \$29, and remarks, "not too bad for a beginning."

Besides holding an annual picnic, which was a great success, the Stonelaw U.F.W.A. held a social afternoon at Stonelaw school and invited all the ladies of the district. The children arranged the program, and each visitor was presented with a copy on her arrival. Baseball and many other games were thoroughly enjoyed, as well as foot racing. Stonelaw is planning to hold social afternoons very much oftener next year.

Poplar Grove U.F.W.A. took its annual picnic to Sylvan Lake. This picnic is given by a number of locals, Poplar Grove, Crossroads and Norma. They only charged \$1.00 membership this year and the money helped the local expenses. Their secretary adds that they are endeavoring to provide equipment at the school house for hot lunches.

Camrose U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. combined to hold the annual picnic. The

Camrose band was in attendance and there were various sports and plenty of "eats," so that everybody went home tired and happy. Camrose has 60 paid-up members. They are planning a sale of home cooking and farm produce.

South Bend U.F.W.A. held a costume social recently. A large number were present and the sum of \$113.85 was realized, which will be used to send delegates to the annual convention. The prize for the best dressed lady was awarded to Mrs. Dangerburg, in sack-cloth, and John Vallance with his numerous red patches carried off the men's prize. Mrs. Price, the director for Red Deer, concluded the evening by giving a very interesting and instructive talk on the work of the U.F.W.A.

Stettler District Club

Stettler U.F.W.A. have branched out in an entirely new line. Mrs. E. Price, one of the assistant directors, reports the organization of a Stettler District Association. This organization is especially for the carrying on of social and educational work in the district. They are free to engage in any other line of local interest. The first meeting took the form of a social event. The officers elected are from the various locals having membership in the association.

At the first meeting they had 60 in attendance, which would indicate that the district association is likely to be a success. Twenty-one ladies came in motors driven by ladies a distance of 40 miles. The subject of prohibition was discussed first, and the school inspector, the minister, and the lawyer in town made valuable contributions to the discussions. Mrs. Geo. James, secretary of Warren local, gave an interesting paper on Community Singing. After the meeting adjourned, ice cream and cake were served by three of the locals who had membership in the association.

Movies—Better Babies

The Gopher Head U.F.W.A. has held an extra meeting each month nearly all summer. The secretary writes: "Our biggest piece of work was the U.F.A. picnic at Stonelaw. The men agreed to let us have the proceeds while they helped us in the stand and took charge of the sports. We hired the Big Valley band and arranged for Mr. Brown, of the department of extension, University of Alberta, to bring the moving picture machine which this department sells, as our object was to buy this machine with the proceeds from the picnic. The day was ideal, we had a record attendance, and we netted \$243. This buys the machine, exclusive of the batteries. We consider this a great success, and we know that this machine will be of great benefit to the social life of the district. Most of the children and many of the grown-ups had never seen a moving picture, and excitement ran high.

"Later we had a Better Baby Contest. Nine babies were thoroughly examined by Dr. C. Ingham, from Delia, assisted by Mrs. Ingham. Baby Mildred Erbe got the prize for baby under one year, with 995 points out of 1,000; while Baby Louis Ready received the prize for the one to two-year-old class. This contest was very instructive, and the offer of Dr. Ingham to come again and lecture on the raising of these babies was gratefully accepted.

"The report of the delegates to the Bow River convention was very enlightening, and the locals are full of political enthusiasm."

Gopher Head has a junior club which is enjoying the liveliest summer they ever had. Scarcely a week passes without some sort of pleasure. Every Sunday afternoon they have baseball and tennis games, and the older people are on the grounds to enjoy the fun. The Juniors' first social, a play and shadow social, netted them \$104, with which they bought their athletic equipment. The contest for making the most profit from one dollar investment will close on October 1. The U.F.A. donated \$25 for this, and also the gopher-tail prizes. John Pearce won the first prize for the first 100 tails brought in, and also the prize for the largest number, with 320 tails. The Juniors are planning studies for this fall and Red Cross work.

Late Season Pastures lack proper food

DID you ever notice how the cattle pick over a pasture? They do not eat it off clean in one place and then proceed to another. They eat it over several times, picking here and there and coming back over the same place where they pastured a few days ago.

Why is this? The answer is easy, when you think a minute—they are choosing different sorts of feed according to their needs. They get a quantity of one sort and another, roughage as it is often called, and then they look around for another kind which they eat eagerly, though they may eat only a little of it. Then they pasture over the same grounds again for the main supply of fodder, but always wander a little after being fairly well filled up.

What Your Cattle Need

They are getting a balanced ration in their feed. Where pasture is of various kinds they can get this balance, but often they have too much of the same sort of pasture, particularly late in the summer, and they need some other feed to fill up this balance. You can obtain what your cattle want.

The need is filled by BIG CHIEF STOCK FEED

It is a perfectly balanced ration, containing amongst other ingredients, a quantity of molasses, which supplies the sugar content that is lacking in most dry fodder. You can add greatly to feed of the stock by giving them a portion of Big Chief, and you can get the cattle to eat and fully digest the dry pasture instead of either refusing it or failing to digest it.

BIG CHIEF STOCK FEEDS are made at Edmonton
by a western firm for western needs

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND FULL INFORMATION

North-West Mill and Feed Co.
EDMONTON ALBERTA



All Free!

"IMA WALKER" the Famous Walking Doll
and Grand 42-piece Set of Doll's Furniture

Girls — You can walk this lovely walking doll across the floor just as if she were alive and she is so pretty every girl loves her. She's full 12 inches high and a real beauty. With her you get this wonderful 42-piece set of doll's furniture—3 rooms complete—kitchen, dining room and bedroom. Just look at them—stove, kitchen cabinet, bake table, refrigerator, and everything necessary to the kitchen; bed, dressing table, chiffonier, writing desk, chairs and many other pieces for the bedroom; china cabinet, a de-board, table, phonograph, grandfather's clock and other fine pieces for the dining room, and two fine lithographed rugs besides. This splendid outfit will bring joy to the heart of every girl who gets one.

SEND NO MONEY. Just send your name and address to-day and we'll send you, postpaid, a full size 10c package of "FAIRY BERRIES," the newest and

most delightful confection, and with it just 35 handsome packages to introduce among your friends at only 10c a package. Open your sample package and ask a friend to try a "FAIRY BERRY." They'll like them so much that everybody will buy a package or two at once. Just one or two little "FAIRY BERRIES" will sweeten the mouth, perfume the breath and ease the throat. They are so delicious they just sell like hot cakes. Return our money, only \$3.50, when they are all sold and we will immediately send you the grand complete doll's furniture outfit and walking doll just as you see them above (over 42 pieces). We pay all delivery charges right to your door. You take no risk as you may return any you cannot sell and receive grand prizes or cash commission for what you do sell.

THE FAIRY BERRY CO. Dept. F. 40, Toronto, Ont. 7s



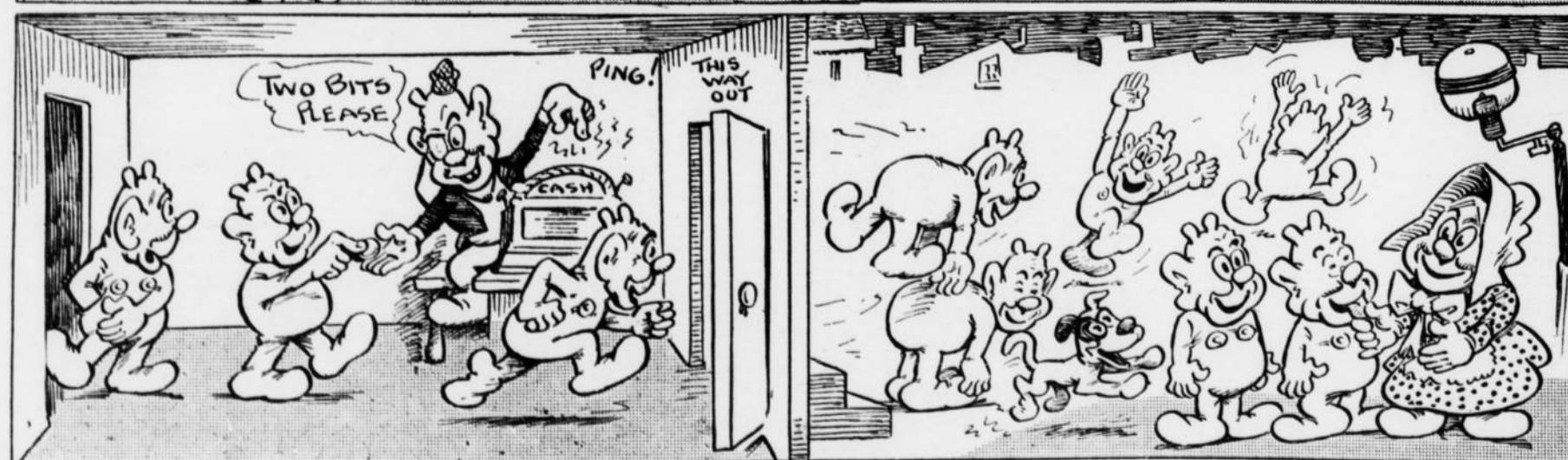
WATCH REPAIRING
"WE HURRY"
THOMPSON, "The JEWELER"
MINNEDOSA MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply:
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.





The Pie-Eating Contest

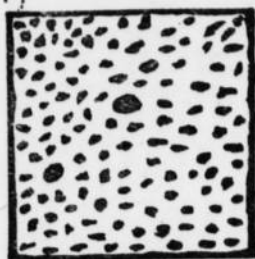
Old Doc Sawbones is doing a land-office business this week. It looks very much as if the old rascal was guilty of trying to make business for himself. In the first place, he organized a pie-eating contest, and offered a medal to the one who could eat the most pie. Doo Dads from far and near flocked to the pie house. Judging from the expression on the faces of those who are coming out—quite different from those going in—they are suffering from a very painful pain. The old lady is very much alarmed with so many sick folk to look after, and is hustling them away to the doctor's office. Flannel Feet, the Cop, seems delighted to usher them in, and Roly is beckoning them on further still, into the operating room. The Doo Dads are badly frightened at the sight of the dreadful saw. The little fellow behind the door is wondering which is

the worst, the pain or going into the doctor's office along with that dreadful saw.

In the third picture we find Old Doc Sawbones hard at work. He is giving every one of them a good dose of sulphur and molasses. Poly doesn't have any trouble to show them the way out. In the next, Percy Haw Haw makes a very important looking cashier. The Doo Dads are so glad to be rid of their pain that they are paying their money gladly. Outside again, and well, they are in fit shape for more Doo Dad capers. The old lady, after looking at each one's tongue, is quite convinced that the cure has been a good one. Everyone seems to have forgotten all about the medal.

Count These Dots

And Win a Phonograph



- 1st Prize
Phonograph
2nd Prize
Wrist Watch
3rd Prize
Camera
4th Prize
Printing Press
1000 Self-Filling
Fountain Pens

Count these dots carefully, and be sure you are correct. The best way is to get a pin and make a hole in each dot as you count it. Then send in your answer, and we will let you know if it is correct, and if so you will be entitled to one of the above Prizes by fulfilling one other simple condition, particulars of which will be sent to you right away. The Phonograph will play any size and make of record, and is not a Toy but a REAL PHONOGRAPH that is well worth an effort to obtain. The Other Prizes are also just as represented. Now count carefully and write neatly and send at once to:

LADY DAINTY, DEPT. L, TORONTO

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

With the price of feed so high it will pay you to ship all your poultry before the cold weather sets in, rather than to keep them and feed them real money. Besides, the market is very brisk at present and the prices we are offering particularly attractive. Take advantage of our prices by shipping immediately. Here you are sure of securing honest dealings, prompt and courteous treatment.

Prices	Per lb
Old Hens, good condition	20c
Spring Chickens, good condition	22-24c
Old Roosters, good condition	15c
Ducks, good condition	20-22c
Turkeys	30-32c
Geese	20c

All quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg. Produce must be in good marketable condition. Money Orders mailed daily. Crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Try Our Service—You Will Like It

Bonded under Produce Dealers Act. License No. 31.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, large size, fat	22c
Hens, medium size, in good condition	17-20c
Roosters, in good condition	15c
Ducks, in good condition	20-22c
Geese, large and fat	25c
Geese, any age, not fat	20c
Spring Chickens, large size, in good condition	25c
Turkeys, over 8 lbs	30-32c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	52c

Crates supplied on request

M. SISKIND & CO.

84-86 Andrews Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba

Live Poultry Wanted

We will guarantee the following prices until next issue:

Hens, in No. 1 condition	18-20c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. and over, in good condition	30c
Ducks, in good condition	20-22c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition	23-25c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition	17c
Old Roosters, in good condition	16c
Eggs, per dozen	50c

Crates supplied on request

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO.

97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, Man.
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba, No. 24.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Sales

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers handled 4,500,000 pounds of the 1920 wool crop. Two-thirds of this has come from the western provinces. So far 1,750,000 pounds have been sold at prices from 58 to 60 cents per pound for fine medium staple and down. The immense plant of the American wool mills at Lawrence, Mass., which closed down owing to a slump in demand for woolen products, is now getting under way again.

What Will Be The Effect of Tight Money on the Pure-Bred Business?

Continued from Page 24

sold at auction in 1918 was \$481, in 1919 \$493. Supposing that the prices did decline even as much as \$100 a head, which is very improbable, say, dropped to an average of \$390, we are of the opinion that even with the present high prices of feeds, labor, etc., the average Hereford breeder can sell cattle of his own breeding at this price with ample profit. High averages and low averages of individual sales occur at all times, whether good or bad, but the health of the trade is determined by the general average of all.

The true Hereford breeder who breeds his own cattle and sells what he breeds, has no reason to believe that there will not be a demand for his surplus and at prices that will pay him well for his feed and labor.

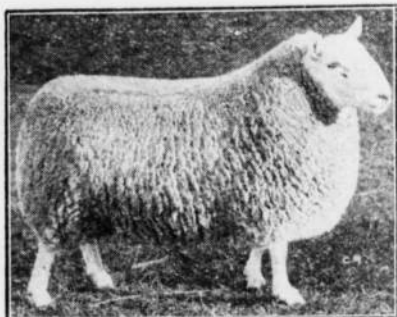
At the present time there is a good demand for high-class herd bulls. As many enquiries as usual are being received in the office of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association from prospective breeders, which may be considered as being indications of the stability of the business. More cattle breeders are planning on exhibiting cattle at the fairs and shows this fall than ever before, and plans are being formulated for fall sales as usual.

No doubt some of the speculative element of the trade will be lacking, but this is a minor consideration of the total business. Reports from most sections of the United States report very favorable crops and crop prospects. More effect is being spent by extension agencies toward the bettering of the class of livestock raised and fed than ever before. Bankers and progressive merchants in agricultural communities recognize the greater profits realized through breeding pure-bred stock, and are encouraging their customers to include pure-bred stock in their farming system.

The more essential a business is to the welfare of the nation the less it will be affected by abnormal conditions. So even though some decline may occur, the business of breeding pure-bred Hereford cattle is not going to be demoralized any more than the chicks are going to be killed by the thunder.—From a Hereford Standpoint.

Record Prices for Sheep

So many new records have been made in sheep prices within the last year in the Old Country that one is almost afraid to quote the last one for fear it



The Cheviot ram which recently sold for the record price of £1,200.

is out of date before it reaches the public. We had just made note of the Border Leicester shearing ram bred by Alexander Findlay, Mill of Marcus, Forfarshire, which was sold for £1,100 at the Kelso ram sale, September 20, when a succeeding issue of the Scottish agricultural papers brought the news that a Cheviot ram was sold at Hawick, for £1,200. Evidently British breeders are not troubled with fears about reduction of the meat portion of the national diet.

In Livestock Circles

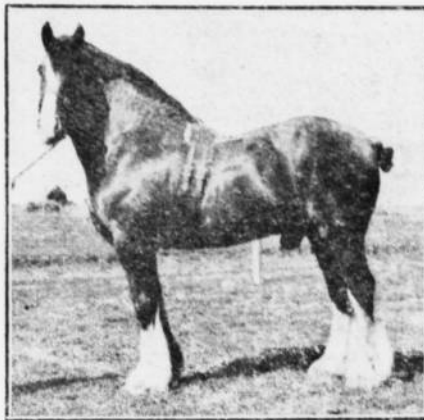
Holsteins for Peru

While Sir Francis Netherland Abbe Kirk, Thurston and Rothwell's herd bull, has been winning championships in the West, some of his calves have been establishing a reputation for him as a sire in Eastern Canada. Mr. Elias Snider, Burgessville, Ont., showed two bull calves and a heifer, sired by Sir Francis, at Toronto fair. On the bulls he received first and second in the senior calf class, as well as junior championship. The heifer was awarded first prize in the senior heifer calf class. These three animals were the best of a string of seven which won \$225 for this breeder at this fair. After Toronto fair

they were taken to London, where they repeated this sterling performance. We have since received word that they have been sold to be exported to the Urco Mission Farm, Peru, South America.

Richardson Angus Offering

We have been favored by F. W. Crawford with a list of pedigrees of the Aberdeen Angus cattle which are to be sold by C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta., in his coming sale. The herd is to be reduced considerably, 47 lots are offered, 44 of which are females. Of the family names



Scottish Crown

by Scottish Crest, dam Cheshire Fashion. At the head of stud of Jas. Harradence, Langdon, Alta.

which are most highly esteemed, the pre-dominating are Princes of Aberdeen, Kyma, and Favorite. Many of the females are sired either by Prince Evodie of Glencairn, a son of the famous stock bull Evereux of Harviestoun, or Just Pride of Glencairn, by Just Jeshurun of Morlieh. Most of those of breeding age are due to calve to Broadus Blackcap, a straight Blackcap, which is the son of Blackcap Balado R, also a straight Blackcap.

Mr. Richardson has included some real show animals in this lot in order to make the offering attractive. Among them is Inisfall Lady Bug, a cow which has weighed over a ton, of extraordinary size and depth. She should calve just before sale date and will be one of the highest-priced ones. Another female which will attract attention is McClure's Pride of Aberdeen. She is a Pride of Aberdeen and sired by Blackkito, a richly bred Blackbird bull out of an imported daughter of Eblito. She is a regular contributor to the herd, and a good one. Speaking of good breeding cows, there is Coteau Flossie. She has produced four first prize bulls and one champion.

Mr. Crawford is assisting Mr. Richardson in the organization of the sale, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan enquirers will always be able to get prompt replies from his office.

Bailey Herd For Sale

Livestock men will find a new departure in our Classified page in the last two issues. Mr. J. W. Bailey is offering for sale his entire Duroc-Jersey herd which has been a leader for years. In bringing this sale before the public he has taken advantage of the new service which is being inaugurated by The Guide, that of display-classified. Buyer and seller will both alike readily see the value of display-classified as a medium of publicity. Literature is now being prepared in The Guide office which will fully explain the terms

Confidence

THE greatest asset to any business institution, merited confidence is particularly indispensable between clients and the financial house, whose advice so largely guides them in the selection of investments.

Confidence cannot be purchased—it is built up through years of scrupulous integrity and careful, experienced service.

This company appreciated the patronage of its large and growing list of western investors, whose confidence in instances extending over many years, has never been misplaced.

Dominion Loan and Securities Co. Ltd.

E. E. HALL, President

200 STERLING BANK
WINNIPEG

A Haven of Rest For the Sick

The Winnipeg Mineral Springs Sanitarium has recently been remodelled and redecorated, and is under new management. Now open to receive patients for the treatment of

RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS DISEASES,
STOMACH TROUBLES
and all run-down conditions.

It is not a hospital, but rather a home where patients may be attended by their own physician. Staffed by the best trained attendants—the finest electrical apparatus. Private rooms. You can have Mineral Baths supplied by a living spring on the grounds. Rates, most reasonable. Write the matron for beautiful illustrated booklet "A," and full particulars.

MINERAL SPRINGS SANITARIUM

Telephone: St. John 1042
ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY INFORMATION

To our shippers and also to farmers who may ship to us.

That the prices are not so low as they are quoted by some firms and what they are reported to the press.

We have paid good prices to our shippers 'till Thanksgiving Day, and we will continue to pay fairly good prices to all our shippers 'till November 3 inclusive.

And farmers who have received and will be receiving produce vouchers 'till above date will certainly see for themselves that we are always giving them a square deal. It makes no difference with us whether we are giving a guaranteed price for a certain length of time or when conditions don't permit to quote guaranteed prices—still shippers are treated well with us, and farmers who have shipped their poultry for the past two weeks somewhere else will certainly admit that the above statement is correct. Here are the prices which we guarantee till November 3:

PRICES

Turkeys, in good condition	30-32c
Ducks, in good condition	25c
Geese, fed	25c
Geese, not fed	20c
Roosters, old	15c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition	22c
Spring Chickens, in good condition	20c
Spring Chickens, No. 2 condition	18c
Hens, in good condition	20c
Hens, No. 2 condition	18c

All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Tell us how many you have and we will send crates for shipping.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba

Switch Your CREAM To C.P.C.

Get our shipping tags—send us a can or two—know our service—then judge for yourself.

Canadian Packing Co. Ltd

Successors to
Matthews Blackwell Limited
Established 1852
WINNIPEG, MAN.

VARIOUS

FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SEVERAL GOOD young Clydesdale stallions; eight Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, all by Mountain Bard; imported Oxford Down rams, first-class stuff, aged, shearing and lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, spring litters. A grand lot of B. Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 401f

SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND, HORSES, cattle, automobile, etc., imported. Clydesdale stallion, sired by Baron of Buchlyvie, 10 years old. Class A certificate. Weighs about 10. Box 5, Kelliber, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—18 REGISTERED HEREFORDS, herd headed by Bob Fairfax. Price, \$2,200. Also 30 sheep. T. W. Harry, Newdale, Man. 42-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE- winning stock. A few choice Shorthorns for sale. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 43 f

HORSES AND PONIES

Various

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' men notes, 50c.; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 121f

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta. 42-2

Percherons

PURE-BRED PERCHERON, DON, 12 YEARS; sound, sure sire. Registered Canada and States. Sell or trade for good Fordson or Case tractor. Alex. Brown, Waskada, Man. 43-2

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS, JAS. H. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man. 331f

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

WILLOW BEND FARM OFFERS REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Everything in good condition, and priced to sell. T. S. Coyle, Cornfield, Sask. 40-5

BROWNIE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, THREE years old, from roan stock, bred in Ontario. A nice bull and fit for heavy service. Sure, and leaves first-class stock. Travels half rate on all railways. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 42-2

PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS—21 COWS, \$125 and \$150 each; three bulls, \$100, \$125, \$200 each; and 150 calves to \$100 each. Farm sold. Cattle must be sold by November 1st. E. J. Brooks, Indian Head, Sask. 42-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS—CALVES, yearlings and two-year-olds, sired by Shenley Runbeam and Prime Knight. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 43-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, four years old, Shenley Rover, 114862. J. W. Cuthbert, Chamberlain, Sask. 43-2

GOOD PURE-BRED RED SHORTHORN BULL, calf, eight months this fall. Price, \$100. A. Redd, dome, Minnedosa, Man. 42-2

FOR SALE—14 HEAD REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls. Priced to sell. Harry Rosson, Davin, Sask. 42-6

THOS. COLE, CLEAR VIEW STOCK FARM, Cypress River, Man. 20 pure-bred Shorthorns for sale, male and female. 42-4

10 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS, ONE and two years. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 40-4

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, ONE YEAR OLD, nearly white; well grown for age. Also two bull calves from good dams at present on R.O.P. test. Thickett Bros., Russell, Man. 43-2

D. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CHOICE REG- istered and grade Holsteins for sale. Also car ewes.

Red Polls

SELLING—TEN RED POLLED BULLS, SIX months to two years. Reduced prices for early orders. H. V. Clendinning, Harding, Man. 43-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. We have a choice selection of females and males, all ages. Fairfax, Inglefield and Gay Ltd. strains. Prices to suit all parties. Some special bargains in cows with calves at foot. Write for lists and prices. It will pay you to come and look them over. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 43-6

SWINE

Various

MR. FARMER—IF YOU ARE NEEDING A good registered boar or sow in Tamworth, Poland China or Chester-Whites, ready for service, write me soon. Last fall I was lone in orders and short in pigs. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 42-2

Poland-Chinas

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS big type, prolific. Each, \$20. George Dobson, Nines, Man. 42-5

POLAND-CHINA DISPERSION SALE—HAVE sold the farm. Hard boars and sows at bargain prices. C. A. Hulse, Tozo, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—SEVERAL YOUNG POLAND- China sows from May litter. Wenecke stock. \$40 each, f.o.b. Quinton, Sask. Wm. Van Fleet, Quinton.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, FROM IMPORTED stock, both sexes. C. Runtz, Wetsaskiwin, Alta. 42-2

Hampshires

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, 12 weeks, both sexes, well marked. H. Heaver, Glenora, Man. Phone 30-line 4 Balfour. 42-2

WANTED—A PURE-BRED REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE boar. John Sailer, Plumus, Man. 43-2

Berkshires

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BACON TYPE BERK- shires. April farrow, either sex. S. V. Tomecko, Linton, Sask. 40-4

20 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows. Why not get a choice boar from D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 43-3

Yorkshires

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE YORKSHIRE boars, M.A.C. breeding, farrowed June 23 and 26, weighing up to 100 lbs. October 15: \$25 each. W. P. Parkinson, Roland, Man. 43-2

THREE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, May farrow. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 43-2

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar, two years old, price, \$75. J. L. McKay, Dauphin, Man. Box 518. 42-2

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, Boars for service, March litter. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 43-4

DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, BORN MAY 21ST, 1919. \$75. H. Denhard, Ashern, Man. 41-3

SELLING—TWO DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, REG- istered, one year, \$50 each. H. W. Hepburn, Carleton Place, Ont. 42-2

DUROC-JERSEYS—FROM REGISTERED stock, Bailey's strain, 10 weeks, sows, \$17; boars, \$20. A. Lewis, Vancouy, Sask. 45-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

Rates for Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., nine cents a word a week; five weeks for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; 13 for the price of ten. For the advertising of Commercial firms the rate is 15 cents a word or \$10.00 an inch flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HERD FOR SALE

Canada's Largest and Best Duroc-Jersey Herd



One of Our Greatest Champions

Owing to health, are offering, on block, Canada's Largest Duroc-Jersey breeding and exhibition herd, good will and well-established business, consisting of 40 high-class sows, champions, imported sows, etc., in numerous families of blood, 5 unrelated imported herd sires, 5 high-class domestic herd sires. Stock of great length, size and bone. No reserve. All registered. 60 to 70 high-class 1920 open sows would be sold to same buyer if desired, or will be bred and sold individually after January 1. The breeding herd will be sold with or without the farm of 480 acres, well improved, high-producing land, fully equipped for the swine business. Herd well-known throughout Canada. Doing business in five provinces. Never enough stock to supply demand. Never as good opportunity as now and the near future for the business. A real opportunity for a live man. Write for full particulars and prize award list this season. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetsaskiwin, Alberta.

BOARS FOR SALE—Registered Duroc-Jersey, the long, heavy-boned, large kind for particular buyers bred from the above high-class breeding herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Use a good sire. Club together if unable to get a good one individually. Prices: \$50 to \$150, depending upon the individual, his dam and sire. Write for catalogue and lists.

J. W. BAILEY AND SONS

Importers and Breeders

WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boar, 18 months old. E. G. Paul, Drake, Sask. 43-2

SHEEP

Various

QUICK SALE—200 GOOD EWES, TWO TO FOUR years; 100 lambs, Oxford-Suffolk cross, \$7.50 each for lot. One insertion. Bid Miller, Humboldt, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—150 GOOD, STRONG BREEDING ewes, from one to five years, \$13 each. Also two Suffolk shearlings, two Oxford two-shear rams, \$50 each. E. M. Weightman, Menteith, Man. 42-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, two and three years. Also registered Leicester rams. J. B. McClellan, Bredenbury, Sask. 42-2

Oxfords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, shearlings and lambs. For sale, wool and mutton, these are an outstanding lot as flock headers. All sired by imported English sires. Also ewes at different ages. Inspection solicited. Write or phone your wants to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 40-8

SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, yearlings, two-year-olds, and lambs. T. J. Copeland, Carman, Man. 41-6

SELLING—50 GRADE OXFORD EWES, \$13 each. No old stock. E. Mellin, St. Brileux, Sask. 42-9

Shropshires

SELLING—250 EXTRA FINE SHROPSHIRE grade shearling ewes. Address Box 322, Vermilion, Alberta. 39-5

SITUATIONS

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Building, 269 College Street, Toronto. 42-2

WANTED—HERDSMAN'S ASSISTANT, SPEN- did opening with good herd. R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask. 42-2

NOVEMBER STOCK SALES

Many farmers prefer to purchase their livestock during the fall and do their own wintering over. By doing this they know that the stock will be exactly in the condition that they wish it to be when spring arrives. Almost all these buyers can be reached by a classified ad. in The Guide.

Right now is the proper time for you to have a classified ad. running in The Guide—telling these buyers what surplus stock you have to offer them. Most of their buying will be done during the month of November, and they will be looking for your ad.

WE DID IT FOR HIM

"Wish to inform you I am getting the best of results through my advertisement in your paper of my pure-bred Shorthorns. Am selling as fast as I can raise them."

August 31, 1920.—F. A. Anstett, Lanigan, Sask.

WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

The Guide ads bring big results because its circulation is the largest in the West, and because it has the most classified advertising. The rate is low in proportion to the circulation, and the total cost is small. See particulars at top of page and send your ad. today to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

SUNDRY BREEDS

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toulouse geese, Barred Rock cockerels (Holtermans' strain), Young Pearl-Guineas, Rufus-Red Belgian hares, Black Siberian hares, young hen canaries, English flying homers. H. Lee, Springdale, Sask. 42-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HENS; PURE Barron cocks and cockerels; old trio Rouen ducks, \$12; young ducks or drakes, \$5.00. Unrelated males for former customers. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 42-4

DARK CORNISH—\$3.00 UP. COCKERELS AND pullets from prize-winning stock. Cockerels at four months weighing seven lbs. Mrs. Fred McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 43-4

PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN AND WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Mrs. R. McEneaney, Ridgeville, Man. 40-4

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE geese, Canada geese, White Leghorn cockerels. Grath Side Farm, Leduc, Alta. 42-2

LARGE, EARLY BOUQUON RED TURKEYS, \$5.00; toms, \$6.00; White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 43-5

TOULOUSE GEES—24 CHOICE BIRDS, \$9.00 per pair. Buff, Orpington roosters, \$3.00 each. C. Weston, Zelma, Sask. 42-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50; Single Comb Black Minorca Cockerels, \$4.00. Ralph Cosens, Morrisin, Alta. 43-4

FARM LANDS

200-ACRE RIVERSIDE FARM, WITH 24 GUERN-seys, horses and binder, mower, hay loader, cultivators, harrows, separator, gas engine, hay press, threshing machine, wagons, tools, large quantity hay, straw and grain; makes 250 bushels potatoes acre, other crops proportion; main road, near big town; 150 acres machine-worked loam fields; 50-cow wire-fenced, creek-watered pasture, home-use wood; 200 apple trees, other fruit; two-story 11-room house, delightful surroundings, pleasant view river; big barn, silo, poultry house, other buildings; everything goes for \$13,000, part cash, balance easy terms. Details this and smaller-equipped farm for \$1,700, page 79, Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog, Farm Bargains, 33 States. Just out. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G. Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 42-2

ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT party—640 acres in 25-28-W3, fenced both ways; 350 acres chocolate loam soil, highly cultivated, good wheat land, no frost or hail; 120 acres summer-fallow and new breaking. Eight miles from railroad. Four-room bungalow, 1917; barn for 18 horses; four granaries, abundance good water; eight-foot shelter; covered (1000) cattle shed. Lease on three adjoining grazing sections, all fenced and divided; number good hay sloughs. Price, including grazing lease, \$13,500. Machinery, horses and cattle may be bought by private sale. Reason for selling, partner died. I wish to return to England. Henry G. Cole, Masonville, Sask. 43-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 201f

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ANYTHING FROM A cheap, unimproved quarter to a highly developed farm or ranch—ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre—some places with complete equipment of stock and implements—on terms or all cash. In this great mixed farming district where we raise the best of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, hay, grain and livestock. Write us your requirements. United Grain Growers Securities Co. Ltd., 10030 101A Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. 43-3

BRANDON FARM, ON EASY TERMS, 320 ACRES seven miles north city of Brandon, choice community and famous district. 260 acres cultivated, balance hay and pasture. Several Saskatchewan farmers have purchased in immediate neighborhood during past year. Land all fenced. Buildings only fair. Price, \$42,500 acre, \$2,500 cash, balance to suit. This is a real snap. O. L. Harwood, Brandon, Man. 42-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 42-2

WESTERN SASKATCHEWAN— Splendid ranching and mixed farming proposition. Eight sections leased, long terms; three quarters deeded, with 250 acres good arable land, 100 ready for drill. Entire ranch well fenced; good buildings; four miles from town. Telephone. Full equipment, large quantity hay and straw. Price, \$15,000. W. D. Fielding, 638 Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg. 42-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, RANCHES AND city real estate in every city, town, agricultural and fruit growing district in the province. Established over 30 years. We have representatives in every part of the country. Our listings are most comprehensive and reliable. Cepreley, Rounsell & Co., 739 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 40-13

FULL SECTION NEAR KERROBERT, SASK. 370 acres broken. Can all be cultivated. Good house and other buildings. Most desirable for party able to handle whole section. Cash or part cash and terms. Write Massey-Harris Co., Saskatoon. 42-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CLEAR TITLE quarter-section, close to Fort Frances; also 20 acres good and in Florida, close to Jacksonville. Owner, Frank White, 215 Avenue F, South, Saskatoon, Sask. 43-2

TO RENT ON SHARES—FULLY-EQUIPPED farm, 250 acres, 125 cultivated; good buildings complete set implements; horses, harness and 80 high grade ewes. Man with some experience with sheep preferred. G. P. Burns, Blackfolds, Alta. 42-2

SELLING—GOOD HALF-SECTION MEDIUM heavy land; good buildings; good well and spring; 200 acres under cultivation, 85 acres fenced; seven miles from Hodgeville. Price, \$9,000, half cash. Geo. A. Brew, Hodgeville, Sask. 43-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8 f

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri. 81-8

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—RANCH, WITH 65 cows, 35 with calves at foot, machinery, horses, feed. Good grass. S. Flodin, Maycroft, Alta. 41-4

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write John J. Black, 47th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 42-2

\$2,000 DOWN WILL HANDLE CHOICE IM- proved half-section, adjoining town, at bargain price. Owner, Box 201, Melita, Man. 43-2

TAXIDERMIST

FURRED, FEATHERED OR FINNED SPECI- mens mounted. J. S. Charlsson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 38-11

FOXES

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES. (Booklet). Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario. 38-6

For Maximum of service consign your grain to
The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1857

Liberal Advances

Prompt Settlements

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta

Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

WE HANDLE WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX and RYE

Every year more farmers consign their grain to us. Absolute reliability. Quick returns. Over 20 years of experience in marketing grain are a few of the reasons for the increasing number of farmers using our facilities. Our connection in Eastern Canada and the United States enables us to keep our patrons informed on Latest Grain Market developments.

Notify—Consign or sell your grain to us and mark your Bill of Lading

Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Ltd.

Licensed

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Bonded

J. O. Gage,
President.

J. D. McMillan,
Vice-President.

A. Thomson,
Sec'y-Manager.

R. C. Osborne,
Treasurer.

International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Every department thoroughly organized to give our customers the very best results. If we can assist you or give you information relative to marketing of your grain, please write us

McCabe Bros. Company

Grain Commission Merchants

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG.

WINNIPEG

For service and reliability consign your shipments to us.

WRITE US FOR DAILY MARKET CARD

Other Branches at

DULUTH

MINNEAPOLIS

Adanac Grain Company Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

M. DUPREY, M.P.P., Pres.

Consignments of all grain solicited. Special attention to Grades. Liberal and prompt advances. Write us.

408-418 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG - - - - - MANITOBA

ONE SURE WAY

TO GET HIGH-GRADE SERVICE
IN MARKETING YOUR GRAIN

—Is to "TAKE NO CHANCES." In other words, deal only with a Proven, Reliable House, whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention. Liberal and Prompt Advances. Absolute Safety. Courteous and Business-like Methods. Consign Your Car Lots to

THE CANADIAN ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED
Grain Commission Merchants WINNIPEG Grain Exchange Building

Reference—Any Bank or Commercial Agency.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act to a sufficient amount which, in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Grain Growers

We solicit your car-lot shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write, wire or phone us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

703 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 21, 1920.
WHEAT—Wheat closed with great majority of growers inclined to hold for better prices. Offerings of wheat on market during week exceedingly light, and fortunately so, as any heavy selling at moment would break market. Export business passing negligible from here, but American millers' demands fairly well absorbed offerings. Situation in Great Britain, if it exists for any length of time, is against big volume of export business to that country before close of navigation, and, while such export business in any volume would undoubtedly boost values, the lack of it under present conditions is undoubtedly bearish. The big buying in this market since the crop commenced to move has been by American mills in Eastern States. Our rates of exchange make our wheat, quality and price considered, look good to them. Cash demand not nearly so keen during last few days, and, while quantities of wheat for domestic and export have been contracted for shipment during November, a good volume of export business will be necessary to maintain present premiums of 20 to 25 cents over December option values. Conditions at present time are unprecedented. Producers, in the main, are holding, and to maintain present values it will be necessary for them to continue to hold until we get a better and healthier demand than exists right now.

OATS—Not much change in values during week. Oats business is very light. Practically the same condition exists as with wheat. Producers are not inclined to sell at these levels and are holding either in the field or in store. This is not a healthy condition either in wheat or oats. There is no reason for an advancing market excepting this and the fact that grain prices have broken heavily from the high points of last spring. The fact is apparent that sellers do not want to sell and buyers do not want to buy. A most unusual situation for this period of the year.

BARLEY—Tightness in the October option representing cash, three and four barley held barley values firm during earlier part of week. Exporters had worked considerable barley of the higher grades for shipment this month, and in order to get the barley had to bid for it. Barley movement not large and present demand appears able to care for any offerings just now at present levels.

RYE—Firm and in fair demand. Good export business done in rye both from Canada and U.S. this fall and rye receipts light. Market appears firm at present.

FLAX—This article seems exceedingly weak at the present time. Offerings are not large, but any small quantities put on flax markets seem to depress values. It is possible that today's price is the low point for several years. Flax is trading at less than production cost. It should be worth more later.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Oct 18	Oct 19	Oct 20	Oct 21	Oct 22	Oct 23	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct.	70	70½	70	69	68½	68½	71	82½
Dec.	64½	63½	63½	63	62½	62½	64½	77½
Barley—								
Oct.	117	117	113½	113½	113	115	119½	148½
Dec.	113½	104	97½	103½	103	95½	102½	128
Flax—								
Oct.	303½	297	29½	285	280	278½	301	421
Dec.	304	296	293	284½	280	278½	301	394½
Wheat—								
Nov.	241	233½	233½	227½	232	223½	237	...
Dec.	235	225½	226½	221½	226	208½	230	...

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

October 20, 1920.
Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.07 to \$2.11; No. 1 northern, \$2.04 to \$2.07; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.04 to \$2.07; No. 2 northern, \$1.99 to \$2.04; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.94 to \$2.02; No. 3 northern, \$1.94 to \$1.99; No. 3 red, \$1.89 to \$1.94. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.99 to \$2.04; No. 1 hard, \$1.94 to \$1.99. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.96½ to \$2.00½; fancy, \$2.03½ to \$2.06½; No. 1, \$1.90½ to \$1.96½; No. 2 amber, \$1.90½ to \$1.96½; No. 2, \$1.87½ to \$1.91½; No. 3 amber, \$1.86½ to \$1.91½; No. 3, \$1.84½ to \$1.88½. Oats—No. 2 white, 49½c to 50c; No. 3 white, 48½c to 49½c; No. 4 white, 46½c to 48½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 90c to 95c; medium to good, 83c to 89c; lower grades, 76c to 82c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.64½ to \$1.65½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.68 to \$2.70.

WINNIPEG

October 22, 1920.
United Grain Growers' Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending October 22, 1920 as follows:
Cattle, 13,927; calves, 855; hogs, 1,490; sheep, 2,345.
Cattle receipts during the past week have

WHEAT PRICES

October 18 to October 23 inclusive

Date	1 Nor	2 Nor	3 Nor	4 Nor	5 Nor
18	239½	239	230½	225	215
19	236½	235½	227½	221½	211½
20	236	236	227	220½	210½
21	229½	227½	221	211½	201½
22	233	232	225	217	201
23	230½	229½	223½	215½	204½
Week Ago	239½	239	230½	225	215

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 18th to October 23rd inclusive.

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
October 18	...	73	67	67	66	66	120	127	303	299	263	186
19	...	73½	67½	67½	66½	66½	120	116	85	85	297	293½	253	183½
20	...	73	67	67	66	62	116½	113	85	85	294	289	253½	186
21	...	72	66	66	64	61	113½	104	86	86	285½	281	245	183½
22	...	72½	65½	65½	63½	60½	114	108	85½	85½	281	276	240	184½
23	...	72	65½	65½	63½	60½	116	110	81½	81½	278½	274½	238½	185
Week ago	...	74	68	68	67	64	122	118	95	95	303	299	263	186
Year ago	...	82½	79½	79½	77½	74½	139½	133½	122	122	421	417	391	130½

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SOIL DRIFTING—HOW TO STOP IT. NINE methods and actual sample of absolute certain permanent remedy. Harris McFayden Seed Co., Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 42-1

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR SHAPE. factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19-1

SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER TROUGH, any shape. Keeps water cool in summer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing and Lumber Brandon, Man. 36-17

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited. Address offers to National Trust Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. 42-2

VICTORY BONDS—BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. B. Martin, 232 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg. 42-2

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. All gathered and ripened by our own bees. Six 10-lb. pails in crate, \$18; ten-crate order, \$17 crate; 34-crate order, \$16 crate. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 42-3

PURE HONEY—WHITE, 60 LB. CRATE, \$18; amber, \$18.50; buckwheat, \$15. Put up in five, ten, 30 and 60 lb. tins. Discounts on eight and 16-crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 41-1

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR delicious. Put up in 10 lb. cans (gross weight) six cans in a case, at \$18 per case, f.o.b. Theford. Terms: money with order or C.O.D. Rumford and Frets, Theford, Ontario. 42-2

FOR SALE—PURE CLOVER HONEY IN 2 1/2, 5 lb., 10 lb. and 60 lb. pails. Apply The Canadian Bee Supply and Honey Co. Ltd., 73 Jarvis St., Toronto. Free catalogue supplied on request. 40-4

CLOVER HONEY, 30c.; DARK HONEY, 25c. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 43-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT AND ROUND CEDAR, also tamarac. We have timber limits. Lumber highest grades. Coast stock. Cement, plaster and lime; sugar and salt. All in full car-load lots. Write for delivered prices. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg. 43-4

CORDWOOD—WHITE POPLAR, SPRING CUT. In car-load lots. Write for prices f.o.b. Arbogast Manitoba, to manager, Arbogast Farmers' Co-operative Association Limited, Arbogast, Man. 41-1

FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS AND corral poles, in car-load lots at wholesale prices. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 41-1

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 41-1

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CORRAL POLES. CAR lots delivered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 41-4

RABBITS

FOR SALE—FLEMISH-BELGIAN AND BELGIAN rabbits. Joseph Holmes, Wheatland, Man. 41-1

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAU & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 3 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38-1

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICER & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 6374 5-6. 15-1

CASE, EGGERTON & CO., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto, Patents Canadian, Foreign. Booklet free. 26-1

SEED GRAIN

SEED GRAIN—WHEN YOU NEED SEED RE- member McFayden's certified seed—the kind that gives the big yield. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Ltd., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 41-1

WANTED—UP TO 1,500 BUSHELS RED BOBS wheat. Quote price and delivery date. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 42-4

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, GRADE NO. 1, grown on breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Kretzmer & Ross, Scott, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT. C. W. Pittmore 410 Cumberland Ave. Winnipeg, Man. 41-1

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT: 30-H.P. single cylinder, simple steam tractor with 40-62 Manitoba Champion Waterloo separator, fully equipped. Possession after October 15th. Tractor is locomotive, rear mount type, re-inforced; good condition, ready for field. Engine would be suitable for saw mill work. Snap for quick sale, \$2,400, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask. Write or phone A. S. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 42-3

SELLING—STANLEY JONES SEPARATOR, with blower, eight-horse International engine, Titan mounted. All steel trucks, five-inch tire, 16-inch free clutch on engine, extra 28-inch free clutch for chopping. \$700. E. J. Walker, Pratt, Man. 41-1

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—CUSHMAN COMB threshing outfit, 22-h.p. engine, 24-66 separator, in running order. Had little wear. Can load immediately. Snap. \$2,000. Mrs. R. Hilling, Pontefract, Sask. 41-1

HORSE POWER HAY PRESS, NEWLY RE- built, \$125. Two-horse John Deere 18 x 22.11 months out from factory. In good condition. \$350. Ernest Hyslop, Killarney, Man. 43-4

FOR SALE—40-H.P. CASE PORTABLE ENGINE, 28-h.p. Case separator. In good repair. Price, \$2,000. P. C. Smith, Sandford Dene, Sask. 43-2

SELL FORDSON AND FLOW. BOTH AT CON- dition. New in spring. \$500. Box 109, Abernethy, Sask. 43-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 41-1

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALERS in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9-1

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

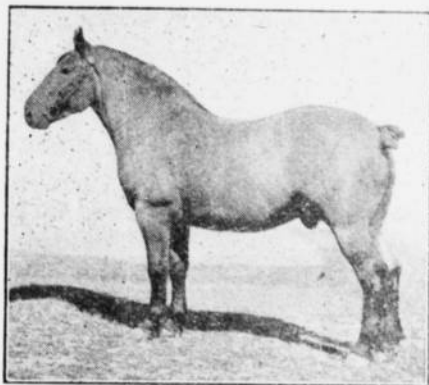
Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

and conditions of this new service, and we expect before Christmas time to build up a very extensive business along this new line. Incidentally, don't forget the value which Mr. Bailey is presenting in his ad. He has already had some offers for this herd, and it is not likely that it will be extended to the public very much longer. Its present excellence has been built up as the result of many years' importation of the very best which money could buy in the home of the breed, and it is questionable if such a complete and well-bred bunch could be bought at the present time even in the States.

Robinson Bros.' Percheron Sale

With further reference to this sale, to be held on the 3rd of November at Robinson Bros.' farm at Ferintosh, we would like to draw attention to the yearlings and suckers to be offered in this sale, all the get of Promoter, and out of mares by such stallions as Helix, the international grand champion; Superior, another great sire; Calypso, Olbert, Pink, and Habitus, all champion horses of their day. A word or two regarding the breeding of Promoter



Perfection

Bred by George Lane, and shipped to England. Winner of first prize at the Royal Horse Show, London.

and Hadrian, the stock horses used at the Bonview Stock Farm would give prospective purchasers a little idea of the high-class breeding offered in this sale. Hadrian is by Collard, by Calypso. He was bred by H. G. McMillan and Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa. He has a fine show record, and was grand champion at Edmonton in 1915. Promoter is by Jockeur, brought over from France in dam by Singmaster and Sons, Keota, Iowa. His dam was a well-known prize-winner in the United States in 1917, and he himself was first as a three-year-old in Calgary and Edmonton in 1918 and grand champion at Edmonton spring show, 1920. He was never defeated in his class in western Canada. Everything offered in this sale is sound. No animal is over six years old. All but three have been bred and raised on the farm. The dams of the stock offered for sale are as good a bunch of mares as can be found anywhere in Canada, and every female of breeding age is in foal to Promoter. The terms are half cash, balance in bankable notes. Ferintosh is on the G.T.P., 20 miles south of Camrose, which is a junction point of the C.N.R., C.P.R., and G.T.P. Catalogs will be ready shortly. Send for one now. Remember the date, the 3rd of November, at the Bonview Stock Farm, Ferintosh, Alta.

Dauphin Angus Sale

The second annual sale of Glencarnock Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be held at Dauphin, Manitoba, on Tuesday, November 9. Mr. J. D. McGregor will sell in this sale 65 females and five bulls. Dauphin district is rapidly developing into a great Aberdeen-Angus centre, and Mr. McGregor intends this year to send some of the best of his herd in order to give the breeders of the Dauphin and surrounding districts an opportunity to buy at their own price the best breeding and finest individuals of the breed. Dan Hamilton, of Dauphin, will have charge of the sale. Anyone interested in Aberdeen-Angus cattle, no matter whether they live in the Dauphin district or not, should try and attend this sale, as it will be one of the great livestock features of the year.

Angus Sale at North Battleford

Mr. S. A. Ferrie, of North Battleford, J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, and other breeders are putting on an Aberdeen-Angus cattle sale at North Battleford on Tuesday, November 2. This is the first sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever held in that district. It is being put on to give the farmers and breeders of the surrounding districts tributary to North Battleford a

chance to buy the best Aberdeen-Angus foundation stock at their own prices. Mr. Ferrie is contributing some of the cream of his herd to this sale. All his cattle go back to foundation stock purchased from J. D. McGregor's famous Glencarnock Stock Farm, and are as fine individuals as is possible to find in any herd in western Canada. His herd includes Blackbirds, Ericas, Pride of Aberdeens, and other good families. Mr. J. D. McGregor is contributing 15 head of his best cattle. Included in this lot will be one Blackbird heifer, safe in calf to the famous champion, Blackcap McGregor, also an Erica heifer, and several Pride of Aberdeens heifers, safe in calf to this same bull. There will be several cows with calves at foot, rebred again to either the \$7,000 bull Jacquelin, the famous sire Edward of Glencarnock, that sired practically all J. D. McGregor's show herd this year, and Blackcap McGregor, grand champion bull of western Canada this year, and sire of the famous grand champion heifer calf, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, that sold for \$3,000 at auction when only six months old. This will be a wonderful opportunity to buy the best in Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Breeders looking for a few top females of the more aristocratic families and in calf to one of McGregor's bulls should attend this sale and get a foundation in the Blackbird, Erica, or other families. These cattle will be sold absolutely without reserve, and every animal is guaranteed a sure breeder.

Good Sheep Brought On

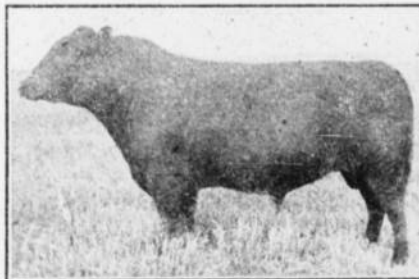
A car load of pure-bred registered selected sheep will arrive in Regina within the next few days. These sheep have been secured by J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner, and secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association, part of the car being for the Government and part of the car being for the association.

These sheep will be sold at the association sheep sales in Regina on November 10 and in Saskatoon on November 18, and consist of imported and prize-winning Shropshire, Oxford, and Leicester.

Special note must be made of the Shropshires, as among them are included 12 imported animals secured direct from Thomas A. Buttar, of Scotland, by the Saskatchewan association. Six of these are shearing ewes and six are shearing rams, and are choicely bred and high-class, and three of the rams are particularly valuable animals. In addition to these Mr. Robertson secured several prize-winners at the Canadian National in Toronto, including the second prize shearing ram, the second prize shearing ewe, the fourth prize two-shear rams, and several ewes and ewe lambs out of the first prize pen in their respective classes. In addition to these he secured some ram lambs and ewe lambs sired by a prize winner at last year's Royal owned by the Duke of Westminster. This ram, Royal Cardiff, was probably the best Shropshire imported to Canada last year, and it will be an excellent opportunity for Saskatchewan sheep men to secure some of his lambs.

Sedgewick Combination Sale

Notice has come too late to allow us to make a very extended announcement about this sale which the Sedgewick, Alberta, Agricultural Society is to hold on November 3, 1920. There will be included three Clydesdale stallions, two from imported sires and dams; also one Percheron stallion. The cattle offering is very large. Of Shorthorns, there will be 31 females and 10 bulls; Herefords, nine females, four bulls; Aberdeen-Angus, 16 females, three bulls. Twenty-three Berkshires and 23 Durocs are being offered, in both instances sows and boars of breeding age. The sheep include five pure-bred Shropshire lambs and 30 grades of Shropshire breeding. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the society, V. W. Messenger, or H. W. Scott, Sedgewick, or J. W. Burno, Calgary, who will cry the sale.



Leroy Young 3rd

Herd bull at the Aberdeen-Angus establishment of H. Macaulay and Sons, Waseca, Sask.

ber 3, 1920. There will be included three Clydesdale stallions, two from imported sires and dams; also one Percheron stallion. The cattle offering is very large. Of Shorthorns, there will be 31 females and 10 bulls; Herefords, nine females, four bulls; Aberdeen-Angus, 16 females, three bulls. Twenty-three Berkshires and 23 Durocs are being offered, in both instances sows and boars of breeding age. The sheep include five pure-bred Shropshire lambs and 30 grades of Shropshire breeding. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the society, V. W. Messenger, or H. W. Scott, Sedgewick, or J. W. Burno, Calgary, who will cry the sale.

FAIR AND SALE DATES

Wright Farms, Berkshire Sale, Drinkwater	November 2
Robinson Bros., Sale Percherons, Ferintosh	November 3
Sedgewick, Alta., Agricultural Society Combination Sale	November 3
C. H. Richardson, Angus Sale, Bowden	November 5
Detchon Farms, Holstein Sale, Regina	November 9
Regina Winter Fair	November 9-12
Regina Swine Sale	November 9
Regina Sheep Sale	November 10
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	November 10
Dr. Allison Smith's Sale, Herefords, Regina	November 11
Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Regina	November 11
Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club Sale, Regina	November 11
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
R. A. Culver, Belgian Dispersion Sale, Kibbey, Sask.	November 17
Collicut Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	November 18
Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale	November 18
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Bowes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thorburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week

WONDERS!

Stop that Leak

You can instantly stop great ugly leaks in your Auto or Tractor radiator by pouring a can of

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

into the water in your radiator. You'll scarcely believe your eyes. No laying up of car. No expense except a paltry 75 cents for a can of Radiator Neverleak. Sold under our Million Dollar Guarantee. Satisfaction or money refunded. There are imitations; insist on the genuine. At all dealers.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY CO.

"The LIQUID WINTER People"

343 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Live Poultry Wanted

WHY WE CAN PAY HIGH PRICES

You may have often asked yourself the question: "What governs the price?" Generally, it can be answered "Demand and condition of the market." Usually if consumer demand is weak and shipments of poultry received large—prices will be low. But we are not governed by general conditions. We have a fixed and definite demand by large customers for high-class poultry. These same customers pay us high prices for it. While we only supply them the very best received by us the margin we work enables us to give a better spread on all grades received. It will pay you to follow our prices and to ship to us.

The following prices are guaranteed until

November 3:	Per lb.
Fowls, over 4 lbs.	22c
Fowls, under 4 lbs.	20c
Old Roosters	18c
Spring Chickens	22-24c
Ducks	20c
Geese	20c
Turkeys	32c

All goods must be in good marketable condition. Poultry, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

The Consolidated Packers Ltd.

Importers, Exporters and Packers of Fancy Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Vegetables. Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba No. 38. Reference: Union Bank, Winnipeg. 237-245 FLORA AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

POTATOES

Wanted: Potatoes, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbage and Vegetables of all kinds.

We are prepared to handle in car lots or less.

Wire, write or phone us what you have to offer, or your requirements.

R. SMITH & CO.

Wholesale Produce

248 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

PHONE N6933

Only \$25 DOWN A YEAR TO PAY

—And 30 Days' FREE Trial—Smashing Easy Terms This Month! Get your Kirsin this month on smashing easy terms. Try it 30 days FREE! If satisfied, just pay a little each month, taking a year to pay. If not, return at our expense. Money refunded. No risk to you.

Kirsin ONE MAN STUMP PULLER

Weights less—costs less. Greater power, speed and strength. Lasts longer! A few pounds' pull on handle starts tree on stump. One man alone handles biggest, toughest stump—quick, easy! Free Book gives full details—shows One-Man and Horse Power Models. Smashing special offer! Poultry withdrawn after time limit expires. Write today.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO., 2407 Dennis Street - Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

The Drover Has Stopped Buying Cattle

In some districts there is no attempt to buy—In others the drover cannot offer prices that will enable him to purchase more than a few head

That puts the question of marketing squarely up to every farmer who is now shipping co-operatively.

How are you going to sell your cattle now? How are you going to sell them when market conditions change and the drover again wants to buy?

Do not blame the drover. His business is to buy cattle at a profit. When there is no profit in sight he stops.

But what are you going to do? Are you

going to get your cattle into market any old way at all and let the drover start buying them again when it suits him? Or are you going to start right now and market your cattle the best possible way, through Co-operative shipping?

Do not take any substitute for Co-operative shipping, such as letting the drover bring them in on a commission basis, until he is ready to buy again. That plan is not Co-operative shipping.

In Real Co-operative Shipping

YOU appoint the shipping agent

YOU pay him an agreed amount for bringing your cattle in

YOU tell him who is to handle your cattle on the market

He accounts to **YOU** for all that is done

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, in handling a Co-operative shipment consigned to them for sale, furnish a statement that shows every detail of the transaction. You see who bought your cattle—how the animals weigh up—the price paid for each. You see itemized every detail of cost, how much feed was supplied, yardage fees, commission charges, freight, every single expense undertaken. In real Co-operative shipping your cattle are handled for you by people who believe in the plan, and who have helped others make a success of it—

who know that you will get more for your cattle by shipping regularly on the Co-operative plan than you could get any other way.

To make the best out of the present situation, start Co-operative shipping now. To make the best out of your future shipments, keep right on shipping Co-operatively. Don't wait until the drover again wants to buy.

Fill in the coupon now—learn how to get Co-operative shipping started at once.

Mail Coupon to Nearest U.G.G. Office

UNITED
GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Please advise how to get Co-operative Shipping started

NAME

ADDRESS

I want to sell

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

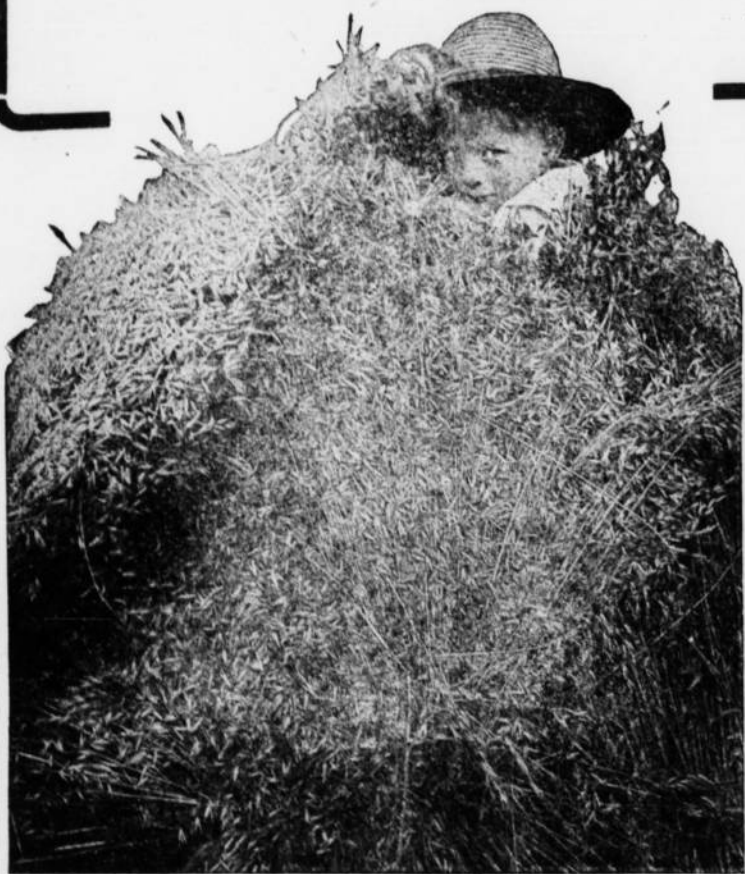
St. Boniface

Moose Jaw
Calgary

Prince Albert
Edmonton

Putting Your Children Above the Crops

EACH year you work hard for crops that come and go in that year. Early and late with care and cultivation you strive to produce the best that's in your seed and soil. You know that the better crop you have the bigger your returns will be. Now, take your children. When you give care and attention to them, you do it, not for immediate returns, but for the lifetime of the child. And as they grow and respond to your guidance, you find them develop into real men and women. Prepare their minds with a ground-work of useful knowledge of the big things of the world, as well as the ordinary school lessons, and you give them an opportunity to become equal to Meighen, Norris, Crerar, Winkler, Drury, Marshall, Motherwell, Doherty, Evans, Bracken, Reynolds and other farm-bred Canadians who have risen high in the life of their country.



In Fine Head

Ho! Mister Farmer Man,
When was it, oats began
Rip'ning to harvest,
A fine head like that?

Out of the golden stook,
Boyish eyes, laughing look;
Little brown face
'Neath its shady straw hat.

Full of intelligence,
God-given human sense;
That was a head
It were worth while to raise.

Every care one devotes,
Far beyond wheat and oats,
Paying an hundred-fold,
One of these days.

Ho! Mister Farmer Man,
What is your harvest plan?
Never in vain
Should this little plant ask.

Kindness like summer rain;
Food for that eager brain.
Ho! Mister Farmer Man,
Here's a high task!

Most fathers want their children to have more knowledge than they were able to get as boys

The idea that when a boy gets a little knowledge he will want to leave the farm has been exploded. The real reason behind that idea was that boys left the farm **in search of knowledge**—knowledge that parents should have supplied their children with, **right on the farm**.

The Book of Knowledge

backs up the youngsters' school lessons and carries them on to a well-grounded education by giving them the very learning that the business and social life of larger centres would supply. It dulls their desire to leave home, by making your boy or girl more deeply and keenly interested in farming life, and by developing a confidence in their ability to be equal to all calls made upon them on the farm or in any other sphere of activity.

Few people are satisfied with what the average country school considers its complete course, but at best the school is able only to supply the key by which the child may unlock the storehouse of the world's knowledge. In other words, school teaches a child to read, write and figure; but it is what the child has to read, or to write about, or to figure on, **after** he leaves school that constitutes knowledge.

No other System of Home Training can be considered in the same class as The Book of Knowledge

It is written for the children of loving parents—parents who want their children to be more than mere extra help around the farm. It is not possible to have this educational work in the home without the entire family learning something from it every time a volume is opened. It does have a big dollars-and-cents value in your business of farming, but it also means higher, better living conditions in your home. Will you do without The Book of Knowledge and starve the children's brains—or will you have it and hold their love and respect?

Tear Out and Mail the Coupon

No matter whether you now think you want The Book of Knowledge or not—get the facts. The 80-page Booklet which we send you **FREE**, makes excellent reading, and the pictures please every member of the family. Send for it tonight.

The Grolier Society Limited

404 TRIBUNE BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MAN.

This Coupon Brings Free Booklet

THE GROLIER SOCIETY LIMITED,
404 TRIBUNE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me your 80-page Free Booklet, "The Key to Your Child's Success in Life," also other facts about The Book of Knowledge.

NAME

(Parent's name must be placed here)

ADDRESS

G.G.G. Oct. 27